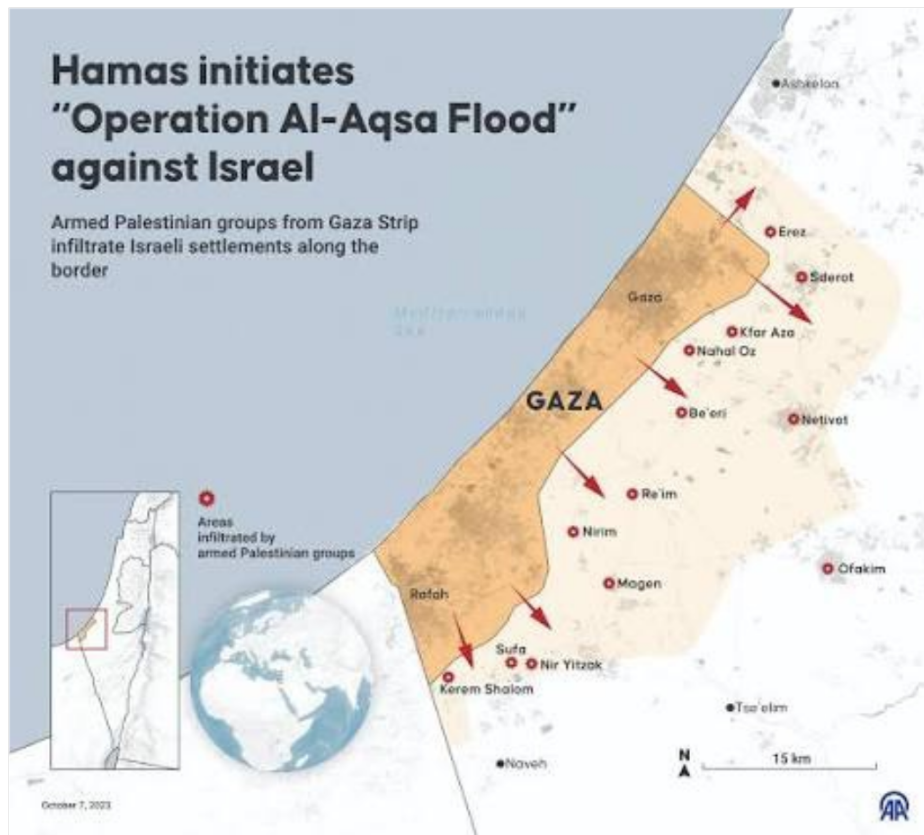


Gaza war | 7 October attack

Israeli Areas Attacked



During the October 7, 2023, attack, Palestinian militants led by Hamas launched a multi-pronged assault that breached the Gaza-Israel barrier in numerous places. Using paragliders, motorcycles, boats, and bulldozers, fighters infiltrated and attacked military bases, civilian communities, and an outdoor music festival in the Gaza envelope and southern Israel.

- Kibbutzim and Moshavim:

Palestinian fighters infiltrated and carried out massacres in several collective and cooperative settlements near the border.

- Among the areas attacked were:

1. Kfar Aza:

Dozens of residents were killed, and others were taken hostage.

2. Be'eri:

Militants killed over 100 people and took others captive.

3. Nir Oz:

Over a quarter of the kibbutz population was either killed or kidnapped.

4. Nahal Oz:

Both the kibbutz and a nearby military base were overrun.

5. Alumim:

Militants killed dozens of agricultural workers and residents.

6. Kissufim:

The kibbutz was infiltrated, and residents were killed.

7. Holit:

Militants killed and terrorized residents.

8. Netiv HaAsara:

Civilians were murdered in the border community.

9. Nirim:

The kibbutz was attacked, with residents killed and taken hostage.

- Towns and military bases:

Fighters also attacked and infiltrated larger Israeli towns and several military installations.

1. Sderot:

Palestinian militants entered the town, clashed with security forces, and attacked a police station and residential areas.

2. Ofakim:

Located farther east from the Gaza border, the town was infiltrated, leading to clashes with militants.

3. Re'im:

The Nova Music Festival, held near Kibbutz Re'im, was the site of a massacre where militants killed more than 360 people.

- The nearby Gaza Division headquarters was also attacked.

1. Erez Crossing:

Militants attacked the military installation at the main border crossing with Gaza.

2. Zikim:

An elite naval unit of Hamas attempted an amphibious landing at Zikim beach and attacked the nearby training base.

- Extent of the attacks:

According to the Israeli military, Palestinian fighters breached the border in over 100 places, with as many as 6,000 Palestinians entering southern Israel. While some of these were part of Hamas's elite forces, others were civilians or from other militant groups. Reports indicate that militants reached as far east as the town of Ofakim and, in some cases, used vehicles, paragliders, and boats to infiltrate beyond immediate border communities.

- what is Kibbutz and Moshav:

1. kibbutz:

A kibbutz is a unique Israeli communal settlement that was historically based on agriculture and socialist ideals of shared property and work. The word kibbutz means "gathering" or "grouping" in Hebrew. While many kibbutzim still maintain their communal and cooperative values, modern ones have diversified their economies to include industries and tourism.

- Key characteristics of a kibbutz:

1. Communal living:

Traditionally, members lived and worked together, sharing in the collective's wealth and resources.

2. Collective economy:

Profits from members' work were put into a common pool to support the community, with all residents receiving a budget regardless of their job.

3. Shared responsibility:

The community is responsible for services like education, and historically, this included raising children communally in children's houses.

4. Socialist roots:

Early kibbutzim were founded by young Zionist pioneers and were built on socialist and Marxist principles of cooperation and equality.

5. Evolution and diversification:

Over the decades, many kibbutzim have undergone "privatization" to varying degrees, allowing for more individual financial independence while often keeping a commitment to the broader community.

6. Economic diversification:

While many kibbutzim still contribute significantly to Israel's agricultural output, many have developed successful industrial, high-tech, and tourism sectors.

2. Moshav:

A moshav is a type of Israeli cooperative agricultural settlement that combines elements of private farming with communal services, such as marketing and purchasing. It is a type of community that sits between a fully private landholding and the completely communal living of a kibbutz.

There are two main types: the moshav ovdim (workers' settlement), where families farm their own private plots, and the moshav shitufi (partnership settlement), where the land is farmed collectively but households remain independent.

- Key features of a moshav:

1. Private land ownership:

In a moshav ovdim, each family owns and works their own private agricultural plot.

2. Cooperative services:

The entire moshav cooperates on services like marketing, purchasing supplies, and acquiring credit.

3. Family-based living:

Households manage their own consumption and daily affairs.

4. Collective labor:

In a moshav shitufi, the farm is operated as a single large, collective enterprise, but families still maintain independent households.

5. Economic support:

The goal is for the farm to provide a comparable income to an urban worker, and the land is typically leased from the state or the Jewish National Fund.

By: Haytham Zeidan

<https://archive.org/details/@wazefapress>

Resources:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_7_attacks

<https://www.idf.il/en/mini-sites/remembering-the-october-7-massacre/the-october-7-massacre-explained/>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/7/what-happened-in-israel-a-breakdown-of-how-the-hamas-attack-unfolded>

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/07/17/october-7-crimes-against-humanity-war-crimes-hamas-led-groups>

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https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/October_7_attacks

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/kibbutz>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moshav_shitufi

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moshav>

Be'eri

Be'eri ([Hebrew](#): בֵּעֲרִי) is a [kibbutz](#) in southern [Israel](#). Located in the north-western [Negev](#) desert near the eastern border with the [Gaza Strip](#), it falls under the jurisdiction of [Eshkol Regional Council](#). In 2023 it had a population of 1,077.^[1]

Over 130 people were killed during the [Be'eri massacre](#) led by Hamas in the [October 7 attacks](#).

History

Kibbutz Be'eri was established on 6 October 1946 as one of the [11 points in the Negev](#). It was located near Wadi Nahabir, a few kilometres south of [Be'erot Yitzhak](#). Its founders were members of the [HaNoar HaOved VeHaLomed](#) movement, who had been preparing in [Maoz Haim](#), as well as some [Hebrew scouts](#) and a group of [Iraqi Jews](#) who had survived the [Farhud](#) and trekked across the desert to [Mandatory Palestine](#) in 1947.^[2] It was named after [Berl Katznelson](#), as [Be'eri](#) ([Beeri](#)) (a biblical name) was his [pen name](#).^[3]

Be'eri had a population of over 150 in 1947. The early settlers engaged in [land reclamation](#) and tree planting.^[4] The [Jewish National Fund](#) reported that for months the kibbutz was completely isolated, "but the settlers held their ground until the liberation of the Negev in October 1948."^[4]

When a reporter from [Haaretz](#) visited the kibbutz in 1955, he says that the residents were constantly being shelled upon by the Egyptians, with dozens of shells falling in the cotton fields where groups of children and workers were picking cotton.^[5]

After [Israeli independence](#), the kibbutz moved three kilometres southeast to its present location. It is considered one of Israel's wealthiest kibbutzim.^[3] During the [Second Intifada](#), the kibbutz suffered from [Qassam rocket](#) attacks and combat near the [Israel–Gaza barrier](#) eight kilometres away.^[6]

A sulfur deposit from [Upper Pleistocene](#) sandstone was discovered in the vicinity of Kibbutz Be'eri.^[7]

Be'eri massacre



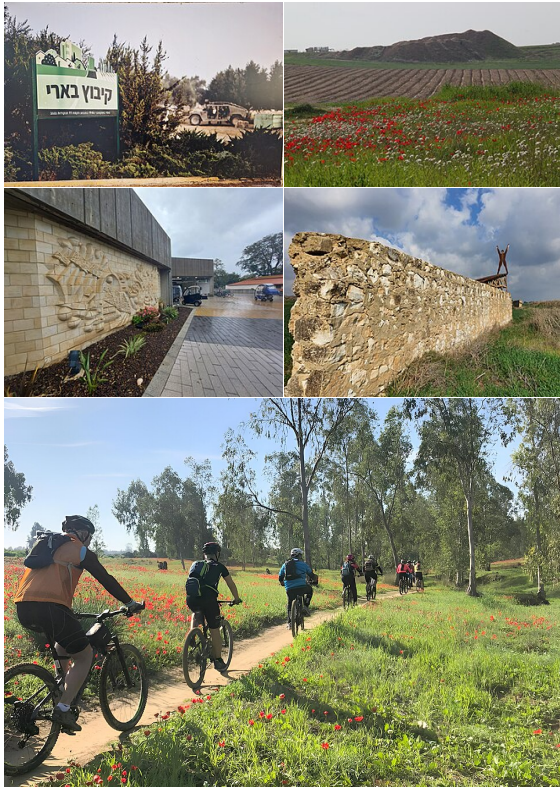
Hamas gunmen infiltrating the kibbutz on October 7, 2023

Relations between Be'eri residents and Gazans were reportedly good. [Bret Stephens](#) noted that the kibbutz was "well known for its pro-peace sympathies", having a special fund to financially aid Gazans who worked in the kibbutz. Residents would also drive sick Palestinians to an oncology center in southern Israel.^[8]

On 7 October 2023, [Hamas](#) militants [infiltrated](#) the kibbutz, took an unknown number of [Israelis hostage](#) and [killed more than 100 people](#) in their coordinated attacks across Israel that initiated the [Gaza war](#).^[9] Relatives of some of those killed have demanded a probe into the potential deaths of some of these hostages from [friendly fire](#), including one incident in which an Israeli tank fired at a house full of hostages.^{[10][11][12]} One of the hostages abducted from Be'eri was killed by Hamas, along with 5 other Israeli hostages, after 330 days in captivity.^[13]

In the aftermath of the massacre, the kibbutz's population was evacuated. As of December

Be'eri
בֵּאֵרִי



- ☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel
- ☐ Show map of Israel
- ☐ Show all

Coordinates: [31°25'26"N 34°29'23"E](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Be%27eri¶ms=31_25_26_N_34_29_23_E_type:city(1077)_region:IL) ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Be%27eri¶ms=31_25_26_N_34_29_23_E_type:city\(1077\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Be%27eri¶ms=31_25_26_N_34_29_23_E_type:city(1077)_region:IL))

Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Council	Eshkol
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	6 October 1946
Founded by	No'al members
Population (2023) ^[1]	1,077

2024, some 200 residents had returned to Be'eri while hundreds more lived elsewhere in Israel, including many at kibbutz [Hatzerim](#). It is hoped that the kibbutz will be fully rebuilt by August 2026.^[14]

Website

beeri.kibbutz.org.il (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060619174416/http://beeri.kibbutz.org.il/>)

Economy

Unlike many kibbutzim that have undergone privatization, Kibbutz Be'eri has retained the old cooperative model. The main source of income is the [Be'eri print](#) company, which has an annual turnover of hundreds of millions of shekels. The company has expanded into package printing, online photo albums and professional marketing material for small businesses. It also owns a food tech company, Hinoman, which developed and cultivates [superfood](#) Mankai (*Wolffia globosa*) using [hydroponics](#).^{[15][16]}

The kibbutz grows [jojoba](#) and markets oil from the fruit to the cosmetics industry. Other sources of income are a boutique dairy that produces premium handmade cheese.^[17]

Landmarks



ANZAC memorial

About four kilometers to the north lies the ANZAC Monument, commemorating the [ANZAC](#) soldiers who died in the [Third Battle of Gaza](#) in [World War I](#).^[3]

Sports

The kibbutz's [basketball team](#), [Hapoel Be'eri](#), plays in [Liga Artzit](#).

Notable people

- [Sofie Berzon MacKie](#), visual artist, curator and director of Be'eri Contemporary Art Gallery
- [Vivian Silver](#), peace and women's rights activist

Gallery



Kibbutz Be'eri in 1948



[Yiftach Brigade](#)
position close to
Be'eri in 1948



Members of [Yiftach Brigade](#) "D" company
assembled at Be'eri in
1948



Kibbutz Be'eri after
the fighting in 1948



Old water tower and
security fort



Byzantine water
cisterns



Sulfur mines

See also

- [Be'eri Forest](#)

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.beeri.org.il/>) (in Hebrew)
- Be'eri (http://212.116.164.25/Wikibbutz/index.php?title=%D7%A2%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%93_%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%A9%D7%99) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20100913211628/http://212.116.164.25/Wikibbutz/index.php?title=%D7%A2%D7%9E%D7%95%D7%93_%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%A9%D7%99) 2010-09-13 at the Wayback Machine WiKibbutz (in Hebrew)
- One of the Most Beautiful Parts of Israel, Before All Hell Broke Loose (<https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/2023-10-12/ty-article-magazine/.premium/one-of-the-most-beautiful-parts-of-israel-before-all-hell-broke-loose/0000018b-1f47-df31-a99f-7fc75fa20000>) , Haaretz
- Kibbutz near Gaza celebrates delayed bar, bat mitzvahs (<https://www.israelhayom.co.il/article/219703>)
- Be'eri Forest - Wandering among the anemones (<https://www.jpost.com/israel-guide/southern-israel-tours/beeri-forest-wandering-among-the-anemones>)

Nahal Oz (kibbutz)

Nahal Oz (Hebrew: נחל עוז, lit. 'Mighty Stream'^[a]) is a kibbutz in southern Israel. Located in the northwestern part of the Negev desert close to the border with the Gaza Strip and near the development towns of Sderot and Netivot, it is under the jurisdiction of Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Council. In 2023, it had a population of 596.^[1] A nearby IDF military base is known by the same name.

History

The kibbutz was founded in 1951 as the country's first Nahal settlement. It was initially referred to as *Nahlayim Mul Aza* (Hebrew: נחלאים מול עזה, lit. Nahal soldiers across from Gaza). In 1953 it became a civilian community. Most members came from Israeli cities and were close to Mapai.

When an Israeli reporter from Haaretz visited the kibbutz in 1955, he described the residents, most of them native born Israelis, as utterly fearless despite the constant shelling by Egyptians across the border, who called the kibbutz "the village of death."^[2]

Murder of Ro'i Rothberg and Moshe Dayan's eulogy

In April 1956, the kibbutz security officer Ro'i Rothberg was ambushed and killed by infiltrators from Gaza.^{[3][4]} Rutenberg's funeral was attended by Moshe Dayan,^[5] then Chief of Staff, who gave a widely acclaimed eulogy which called upon Israel to search its soul and probe the national mindset.

"Early yesterday morning Roi was murdered. The quiet of the spring morning dazzled him and he did not see those waiting in ambush for him, at the edge of the furrow. Let us not cast the blame on the murderers today. Why should we declare their burning hatred for us? For eight years they have been sitting in the refugee camps in Gaza, and before their eyes we have been transforming the lands and the villages, where they and their fathers dwelt, into our estate. It is not among the Arabs in Gaza, but in our own midst that we must seek Roi's blood. How did we shut our eyes and refuse to look squarely at our fate, and see, in all its brutality, the destiny of our generation? Have we forgotten that this group of young people dwelling at Nahal Oz is bearing the heavy gates of Gaza on its shoulders? Beyond the furrow of the border, a sea of hatred and desire for revenge is swelling, awaiting the day when serenity will dull our path, for the day when we will heed the ambassadors of malevolent hypocrisy who call upon us to lay down our arms. Roi's blood is crying out to us and only to us from his torn body. Although we

On 22 August 2014, during [Operation Protective Edge](#), four-year-old resident of the kibbutz Daniel Tregerman was killed by mortar fire from the Gaza Strip.^[8]

Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Council	Sha'ar HaNegev
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1951
Founded by	Nahal
Population (2023) ^[1]	596
Website	www.nahaloz.org.il (https://www.nahaloz.org.il) (in Hebrew)

2023 Hamas-led attack

In October 2023, dozens of [Hamas](#) militants entered Nahal Oz during the [October 7 attacks](#).^{[9][10][11][12]} The militants attacked the nearby military post, killing 41 members of the [Golani Brigade](#) and 20 soldiers in the [Combat Intelligence Collection Corps](#).^{[13][14]} The militants deployed a flammable substance against the soldiers at the base, which also released toxic gases that caused suffocation.^[15]



Aftermath of the attack

Some of the militants also broke into the kibbutz, killing 15 civilians and taking 8 others hostage.^{[16][17]} The kibbutz was held by Hamas for 12 hours, until the [Israel Defense Forces](#) (IDF) killed the militants and took back control of the kibbutz.^{[18][19]} Hamas also took hostage a family of five, both parents and their three children, and retreated with them to Gaza. The kidnapping was [livestreamed](#) by militants using the mother's phone, alerting the rest of the family of the kidnapping.^{[20][21]} Arson and vandalism carried out by Hamas militants left a significant number of homes destroyed or uninhabitable, leading to the displacement of the residents of the kibbutz.^[22]

Economy

The kibbutz grows carrots, cotton and wheat, and operates a dairy with 600 cows. Past sources of income include a metal works factory that produced industrial-sized ratchet bits and a high tech firm, OzVision, that links security cameras to the Web.^[23] In February 2023, a team from Israel's National Infrastructure Committee came to inspect the area in preparation for building a 1,720-hectare (4,250-acre) solar panel field along the border.^[24]

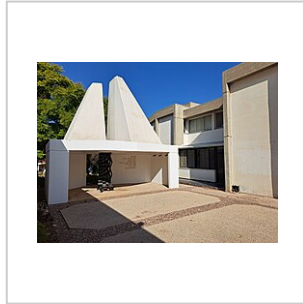
Notable residents

- [Amir Tibon](#), journalist

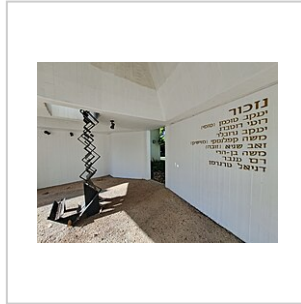
Gallery



Dining Room



Memorial site



Memorial site

See also

- [Nahal Oz Observers Memorial Monument](#)

Notes

- The name "Mighty Stream, [Hebrew](#): נַחַל עֹז is a pun with [Hebrew](#): נַחַל עֹז, *lit.* "Mighty [Nahal](#)"

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External links

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- Nahal Oz (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130722205752/http://eng.negev-net.org.il/HTMLs/article.aspx?C2004=12747>) Negev Information Centre
 - Nahal Oz Facebook page (<https://m.facebook.com/nahaloz>)

Kfar Aza

Kfar Aza ([Hebrew](#): כְּפַר עֶזְרָה, [lit.](#) 'Gaza Village') is a [kibbutz](#) in southern [Israel](#). Located between [Netivot](#) and [Sderot](#) around five kilometres (3.1 mi) east of [Gaza](#), it falls under the jurisdiction of [Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Council](#). In 2023, it had a population of 959.^[1]

History

The kibbutz was initially established in August 1951 by [Jewish immigrants and refugees](#) from [Egypt](#) and the [Moroccan](#) city of [Tangier](#) who had received training in [Ein Harod](#), [Ayelet HaShahar](#) and later [Afikim](#). It was temporarily abandoned in 1955, and in January 1957 members of the [Mita'arim gar'in](#) moved in,^[2] marking the reestablishment of the kibbutz.



Israeli President [Reuven Rivlin](#) hosts veterans of the kibbutz on the 60th anniversary of its reestablishment, 2017

Before the 2023 massacre, the village had more than 700 residents, as well as a school and a synagogue.^[3]

October 7th massacre

As part of a broad [surprise attack on more than 20 towns and villages in southern Israel on 7 October 2023](#), approximately 70 [Hamas](#) militants infiltrated Kfar Aza, massacred residents, and left the village in ruins.^{[4][3]} Another Palestinian militant group, the [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#), also declared that its troops (organized as [National Resistance Brigades](#)) were fighting the IDF in Kfar Aza.^[5] The militants attacked the village from four directions.^[6] They destroyed the gate in the town's perimeter fence and indiscriminately killed residents, torched cars and homes, and forced entry to homes using [rocket-propelled grenades](#).^[4] More than a hundred civilians were murdered, while others were [kidnapped and held hostage](#).^[7]

The [Israel Defense Forces](#) retook control of the village by 11 October 2023.^{[8][4]} The corpses of about 20 Hamas attackers were found in the town, along with [paragliders](#) used by Hamas^[3] and

unexploded hand grenades.^{[3][4]}

Economy

Kafrit Industries, a plastics manufacturer located in Kfar Aza, is traded on the [Tel Aviv Stock Exchange](#).^[9] Kfar Aza was a pioneer in automated watering systems on farms.^[10]

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Kfar Aza

כפר עזה



- ☒ Show map of Ashkelon region of Israel
- ☐ Show map of Israel
- ☐ Show all

Coordinates: 31°29'1"N 34°32'2"E ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Kfar_Aza¶ms=31_29_1_N_34_32_2_E_type:city\(959\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Kfar_Aza¶ms=31_29_1_N_34_32_2_E_type:city(959)_region:IL))

Country	Israel
District	Southern
Council	Sha'ar HaNegev
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	August 1951; reestablished 1956-57
Founded by	Egyptian and Moroccan Jews (1951); IDF veterans (1956-57)
Population (2023)^[1]	959

from the original on 12 October 2023.
Retrieved 12 October 2023.

Website

www.kfar-aza.org.il
(<http://www.kfar-aza.org.il/>)

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External links

- [Official website \(http://www.kfar-aza.org.il/\)](http://www.kfar-aza.org.il/) (in Hebrew)

Nir Oz

Nir Oz (**Hebrew**: נִיר עֹז, **lit.** 'Meadow of Strength') is a **kibbutz** in southern **Israel**. It is located in the northwestern **Negev** desert between **Magen** and **Nirim**, and covers 20,000 **dunams**. Nir Oz is under the jurisdiction of **Eshkol Regional Council**. In 2023 it had a population of 421.^[1] The kibbutz developed a low-water intensity landscape, greening its relative region.

The Palestinian militant group **Hamas** invaded the kibbutz early on 7 October 2023, resulting in a **massacre** in which about one-quarter of Nir Oz's residents were killed or taken hostage.

History



Nir Oz in 1955



Nir Oz during Purim 2018

Prior to the **1948 Palestine war**, the land belonged to the Palestinian village of Ma'in Abu Sitta.^{[2][3][4]} Nir Oz was founded on 1 October 1955 as one of the first **Nahal settlements**.^{[5][6]} It was established as a military outpost to guard the area between **Nirim** and **Nir Yitzhak** from Palestinian incursions.^{[7][6]} The leftist Zionist **Hashomer Hatzair** took over Nir Oz in May 1957, with a

Nir Oz

נִיר עֹז





☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel

☐ Show map of Israel

☐ Show all

Coordinates: 31°18′37″N 34°24′8″E ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Nir_Oz¶ms=31_18_37_N_34_24_8_E_type:city\(421\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Nir_Oz¶ms=31_18_37_N_34_24_8_E_type:city(421)_region:IL))

Country	Israel
District	Southern
Council	Eshkol
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1 October 1955
Founded by	Nahal
Population (2023) ^[1]	421

founding group of 70 members^{[5][8][9]} which included Oded Lifshitz.^[10] Palestinians from Gaza worked on the kibbutz and constructed many of the buildings later damaged in the October 7 attacks.^{[7][11]}

After the Israeli disengagement from the Gaza Strip, Nir Oz again became a "border settlement"^[8] and frequently received rocket and sniper fire from Gaza.^{[7][12]} In 2008 the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) asked the kibbutz to harvest its potatoes at night to lower the risk of attack.^{[13][7]} On 5 June 2008 a mortar bomb fired from the Gaza Strip hit the Nirlat paint factory on the kibbutz, killing an employee and wounding four others. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.^{[14][15]} In 2013, a tunnel from Gaza was found near Nir Oz.^{[16][17][7]} James Fergusson reported in a 2023 book that the village had a number of "self-contained bomb shelters, each weighing 67 tons".^[6]

In 2021, the kibbutz voted to privatize.^[7] Residents were mostly liberal and did not vote for parties associated with Benjamin Netanyahu's coalition.^[7] Prior to the Gaza war, some residents volunteered to transport Palestinians from Gaza to receive medical care in Israel.^{[2][18]}

2023 Hamas attack



Items of the kibbutz looted by Palestinians and discarded in a nearby field



A home burnt by Hamas in October 7

By percent of population, Nir Oz had one of the highest death tolls in the October 7 attacks.^{[19][7]} About one quarter of the 400 residents of Nir Oz were killed or abducted.^{[7][2][20]} About a third of all hostages taken on October 7 were from Nir Oz,^{[21][12]} including the Bibas family^[20] and Oded Lifshitz.^[18] The IDF did not arrive on the scene until at least 40 minutes after the attack was

over.^{[22][7]} The surviving kibbutz members were evacuated to Eilat.^{[23][24]} In January 2024, many moved to [Kiryat Gal](#).^{[20][25][12]}

The authority responsible for the rehabilitation of Israeli communities affected by the Hamas attack has estimated that it will take two years to fully rebuild Nir Oz.^{[26][20]} As of March 2025, only eight residents had returned,^[11] and the kibbutz did not yet have a reconstruction plan due to a lack of funding from the Israeli government.^[27]

Economy

Nir Oz has agricultural enterprises, a paint factory, and an engineering firm.^[28] It is known as a major grower of [asparagus](#).^{[29][12][30]} The kibbutz kept a flock of turkeys that escaped or were released during the 2023 Hamas attack and are now roaming freely.^[31] The agricultural workers were at one time Gazan, but in recent years workers from Thailand have been employed instead.^[6]

As of 2023, the kibbutz was beginning to market itself as an [ecotourism](#) destination; agronomist Ran Pauker would provide information about the kibbutz's 900 species of desert-appropriate plantings.^[32] Ran Pauker is one of the co-authors of one of the chapters of a 2001 book on combating [desertification](#) (sometimes described as [oasification](#)) with site-appropriate landscape design.^{[33][34][35]}

Drinking water is provided from a [desalination](#) plant at [Ashkelon](#); irrigation is performed with recycled water from the [Shafdan wastewater treatment](#) plant (for more on Shafdan see [here](#)).^[6]

Ecosystem

In 1960 Nir Oz introduced a long-term water saving gardening project on 27 acres (110,000 m²) of kibbutz land. Some 750 drought-resistant plants have been tested. The garden, designed by landscape architect Hayyim Kahanovich, uses only 50 percent of the water used in the centre and north of the country. The project is conducted in cooperation with [Ben Gurion University of the Negev](#) and serves as a study and observation site for researchers, gardeners, teachers and students from all over the country.^[36]

In 2011 the site was part of a program designed to reduce the [sight lines](#) of possible assaults launched from Gaza, by way of an Israeli [eucalyptus](#)-planting program designed to yield increased tree cover in the western [Negev](#) Desert.^[37] By 2023, the kibbutz had 65 species of eucalyptus "grown from seed imported from South Africa, South America, [and] [Baja California](#)."^[6]

Notable people

- [Hannah Katzir](#) (1948–2024), kindergarten teacher and hostage survivor
- [Oded Lifshitz](#) (1940-2023), journalist
- [Alex Dancyg](#) (1948-2024), historian

See also

- [List of kibbutzim](#)
- *[Making the desert bloom](#)*

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External links

- Hanan Isachar Photography - G-352 Kibbutz Nir Oz (16 images) (<https://isachar-photography.photoshelter.com/gallery/G-352-Kibbutz-Nir-Oz/G0000MGul2WHOLmg/C0000NloQy7fDeHg>)

Alumim

Alumim (Hebrew: עלומים, lit. 'Youth') is a [religious kibbutz](#) located in the northwestern [Negev](#) desert in southern [Israel](#), near the [Gaza Strip](#). The kibbutz was founded in 1966 by members of [Bnei Akiva](#). It falls under the jurisdiction of [Sdot Negev Regional Council](#). In 2023 it had a population of 548.^[1]

During the [October 7 attacks](#) by [Hamas](#), there was a [massacre at the kibbutz](#), with 22 workers from [Thailand](#) and [Nepal](#) murdered and 2 kidnapped. Bipin Joshi was confirmed deceased on 14th October 2025.

History



Garden in Alumim

Alumim was established in 1966 as a border settlement with [Egypt](#) by [Bnei Akiva](#) members from a [Nahal gar'in](#). Its land had belonged to the [Religious Kibbutz Movement](#) since the 1940s and was previously farmed by kibbutz [Be'erot Yitzhak](#), which was relocated as a result of its destruction in the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#).

Over the years other Nahal groups joined the kibbutz, as well as groups of [immigrants](#) from World Bnei Akiva. The largest groups from abroad came from the [United Kingdom](#). Today Alumim has nearly 200 members, around 110 families. About 20% of the membership are immigrants from the UK.

Through ninth grade, the children of kibbutz Alumim attend Da'at Regional school in kibbutz [Sa'ad](#).

The [Alumim massacre](#) was an attack which took place on 7 October 2023, as part of the [surprise attack on Israel](#) by [Hamas](#) and the [Palestinian Islamic Jihad](#). During the attack, approximately 100 Hamas militants infiltrated Alumim. The infiltrators killed 22 foreign workers from [Thailand](#) and [Nepal](#), and kidnapped 2 people, before the kibbutz's security team fought back. Two brothers from the Israeli city [Beersheba](#) who were IDF service came to participate in the kibbutz's defense during the fighting on their own initiative and were killed. The fighting continued for six hours

until IDF troops arrived and cleared the kibbutz of militants. 35 of the Hamas infiltrators were killed while the rest fled.^[2]

Economy



Alumim communal dining room

The economy of Alumim is based on agriculture and tourism. Alumim has maintained the classic kibbutz collective life style. Each member receives an allowance based on his or her needs (size of family, age of children etc.). The allowance is not connected to the occupation of the member. There are no monetary incentives for any form of work. Chores such as serving in the dining hall, guard duty at night, milking the cows at the weekend are done on a rota basis. They produce and sell carrots, potatoes, sweet potatoes and other organic products^[3] as well as avocado, chickens, and peppers.^[4] The kibbutz guest house has 22 self-contained apartments.^[5]

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Alumim

עלומים

Kibbutz



Etymology: Youth



☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel

☐ Show map of Israel

☐ Show all

Coordinates: 31°27′6″N 34°30′49″E (https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Alumim¶ms=31_27_6_N_34_30_49_E_type:city_region:IL)

Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Council	Sdot Negev
Affiliation	Religious Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1966
Founded by	Former Bnei Akiva members
Population (2023)	548 ^[1]
Website	www.alumim.co.il (http://www.alumim.co.il)

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External links

- [Official website \(http://www.alumim.co.il/\)](http://www.alumim.co.il/) (in Hebrew)

Kissufim

Kissufim ([Hebrew](#): כִּסּוּפִים, *lit.* 'Yearning') is a [kibbutz](#) in the northwestern [Negev](#) desert in [Israel](#). Located adjacent to the [Gaza Strip](#) at an altitude of 92 m (302 ft) above sea level, it falls under the jurisdiction of [Eshkol Regional Council](#). In 2023 it had a population of 343.^[1]

History

The village was established in 1951 by [Zionist youth movement](#) members from the [United States](#) and [South America](#). One of the founders of the kibbutz was Ami Saull, who was born in [Manhattan](#) 1932 (nephew of [Israel Galili](#) and father of filmmaker [Dror Shaul](#)). Kissufim is part of the Shalom bloc of Israeli settlement meant to secure Israel's southern border with the Gaza Strip from the numerous [Palestinian Fedayeen](#) infiltrations. The government financed reinforced concrete rooms for each home which serve as bomb shelters.^[2]

In 1999, Dror Shaul, who was born and raised on Kissufim, filmed a satirical comedy, *Operation Grandma*, based on life in the kibbutz.^[3] In 2023, Keren Nechmad released her film *Kissufim*, shot on location, and which won awards at several film festivals.^{[4][5]}

Through the Kissufim gate, humanitarian aid is transferred to the Gaza Strip by Israel and other entities.^{[6][7]}

Hamas has attacked Kissufim with rocket attacks several times in the 2010s and 2020s.^[8] In 2023 Hamas perpetrated the [Kissufim massacre](#).

2023 Hamas massacre

On 7 October 2023, [Hamas](#) launched an attack on Kissufim during a large-scale [Hamas-led attack on southern Israel](#).^[9] Hamas militants perpetrated a massacre in Kissufim during the attack, murdering nine residents (including [Shlomo Mansour](#), whose body was taken hostage) and six foreign workers, and abducting several other residents.^{[10][11]} Kissufim has since been depopulated, with the residents living in temporary housing in [Omer](#).^[12]

Economy

The kibbutz economy relies on [dairy farming](#), [poultry farming](#), [citrus](#) groves and an [avocado](#) orchard which constitutes one of the kibbutz's primary sources of income. Kissufim had a

factory that produced plastic frames for eyeglasses.^[13] The Kissufim dairy has 380 cows with an average milk production of 12,800 liters.^[14]

Archaeology

Tell Jemmeh is a major archaeological site located about 5 kilometers east-northeast of Kissufim, on the southern bank of **HaBesor Stream**. In June 1977, a tractor-driver preparing a new field discovered mosaics believed to be part of the floor of a mid-sixth century **Byzantine** church. According to archaeologists it was built on the plan of an early Christian Basilica during the reign of **Constantine** in 313 C.E.^[15]

Kibbutz Kissufim houses an archaeology museum showcasing artifacts discovered the area.

In 1961, a stone fragment bearing a [Hebrew](#) inscription was discovered near Kissufim. The inscription mentions the [priestly course](#) of Petaḥia. It is believed to date back to the 5th or 6th century CE.^[16]

Kissufim crossing

The nearby crossing into the Gaza Strip, named for the kibbutz, was the main route for traffic into the [Gush Katif Israeli settlement](#) bloc. It was permanently closed to inbound Israeli civilian traffic on 15 August 2005 as part of the [disengagement plan](#). The last Israeli soldier left the Gaza Strip and closed the gate at dawn of 12 September 2005, completing the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip.^[17]

Kissufim

כִּסּוּפִים
کیسوفیم



Map of Kissufim on a sign in the kibbutz.

Etymology: Yearning



- ☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel
- ☐ Show map of Israel
- ☐ Show all

Coordinates: 31°22'27"N 34°23'58"E ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Kissufim¶ms=31_22_27_N_34_23_58_E_type:city\(343\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Kissufim¶ms=31_22_27_N_34_23_58_E_type:city(343)_region:IL))

Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Council	Eshkol
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1951
Founded by	American and South American Zionist youth movement members
Population (2023) ^[1]	343
Website	www.kissufim.org.il (http://www.kissufim.org.il)

Israel reopened the crossing on 12 November 2024 in response to US demands to open another crossing into the Gaza Strip. The demands were intended to increase the flow of humanitarian aid into Gaza.^{[18][19]}

Notable people

- [Avihu Medina](#), composer, arranger, songwriter and singer
- [Dror Shaul](#), filmmaker

See also

- [Kissufim massacre](#)
- [Simsim](#)

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Holit

Holit (**Hebrew:** חולית, *lit.* 'Dune') is a **kibbutz** in the **Hevel Shalom** region of south-west **Israel**.

Located near [Nir Yitzhak](#), the kibbutz is under the jurisdiction of [Eshkol Regional Council](#). In 2023, it had a population of 244.^[1]

History



Fields near Holit.

The kibbutz was established in 1978 as a Nahal settlement near Yamit, in the Sinai Peninsula. However, as a result of the Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty in 1979, Israel was required to evacuate all its settlements in the peninsula.

In 1982, the kibbutz was re-established in its current location.

The [Holit attack](#) was perpetrated by [Hamas](#) militants on 7 October 2023 in kibbutz Holit, as part of the [October 7 surprise attack on Israel](#). Hamas killed at least 11 members of the kibbutz and two [migrant workers](#).^[2] Among the casualties were at least two American citizens.^[3] A women's tank platoon of the [Caracal Battalion](#) was crucial in the recapturing of the kibbutz.^[4]

Holit

חולית

حولیت



Entrance to kibbutz Holit

Etymology: Dune



Coordinates: 31°13'48"N 34°19'36"E ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Holit¶ms=31_13_48_N_34_19_36_E_type:city\(244\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Holit¶ms=31_13_48_N_34_19_36_E_type:city(244)_region:IL))

Country	Israel
District	Southern
Council	Eshkol
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1978 (in Sinai) 1982 (current location)
Founded by	Nahal
Population (2023) ^[1]	244

Economy

Holit's economy is based on agriculture and industry, with three main sources of income: the cattle farm, factory, and crop production. The factory produces [juicers](#), about 50 a week. Oranges, lemons, potatoes, mangos, nuts and carrots are all grown in the fields and orchards.

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External links

- Holit (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160126161026/http://eng.negev-net.org.il/HTMLs/article.aspx?C2004=12730&BSP=12584>) Negev Information Centre

Netiv HaAsara

Netiv HaAsara ([Hebrew](#): נְתִיב הָעֶשְׂרֵה, [lit.](#) 'Path of the Ten') is a [moshav](#) in southern [Israel](#). Located in the north-west [Negev](#), just at the northern border with the [Gaza Strip](#), it falls under the jurisdiction of [Hof Ashkelon Regional Council](#). In 2023 it had a population of 1,242.^[1]

History

The moshav was founded in 1982 by 70 families who were residents of the former [Israeli settlement](#) of [Netiv HaAsara](#) in the [Sinai Peninsula](#), which was evacuated as a result of the [Camp David Accords](#).^[2] The original moshav had previously been named [Minyan](#) for ten soldiers who were killed in a helicopter accident south of [Rafah](#) in 1971.^[3]

After the [Israeli disengagement from Gaza](#) in 2005, Netiv HaAsara became the closest community in Israel to the [Gaza Strip](#), located 400 meters away from the edge of the Palestinian town of [Beit Lahia](#). At the southern edge of the village, a car park was converted into an [Israel Defense Forces](#) base and tanks were deployed. An electric fence was erected to stop infiltration attempts from Gaza, and three concrete walls were built against potential Palestinian snipers.^[2]

The moshav was a target of [Qassam rockets](#),^[2] [Katyusha](#) rockets,^[4] and [mortar shellings](#),^[5] In 2007, the [Popular Resistance Committees](#) sent two guerrillas to infiltrate the moshav, but they were killed by the [IDF](#).^[6]

Dana Galkowicz, a 22-year-old Israeli-Brazilian woman, was killed on 14 July 2005 by a Qassam rocket. On 10 January 2007, a nine-year-old school girl was killed. On 10 March 2010, a Thai worker was killed.^[7]

On 25 August 2007, Palestinian militants from the [Popular Resistance Committees](#) and [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine](#) attempted to enter Netiv HaAsara from Gaza, using a ladder to scale the [Israel-Gaza border](#). Two militants were killed by the [Israel Defense Forces](#).^[8]

In the [October 7 attacks](#), twenty of the moshav's residents were killed in a [massacre](#).^{[9][10][11][12]} Since then, most residents have been displaced; as of October 2024, only about 100 people lived there.^[13]

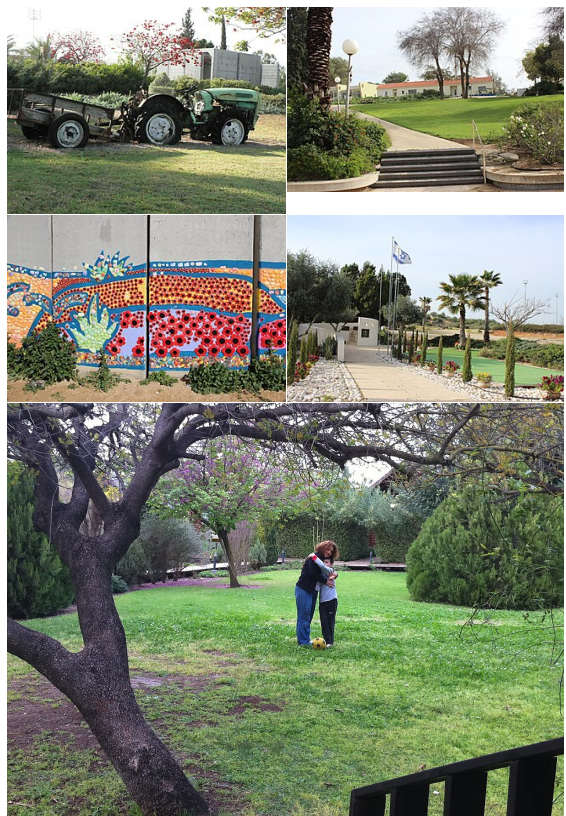
Tourism

In the 2010s Netiv HaAsara became an increasingly popular tourist attraction among foreign visitors despite the threat of rocket attacks from neighboring Gaza. An observation platform

The Path to Peace wall mosaic art project and educational center is located on the border between Gaza and Israel at Netiv HaAsara.^{[15][16]}

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נְתִיב הָעֶשְׂרָה



A map of the Gaza Strip and surrounding areas. The Gaza Strip is highlighted in yellow. The surrounding areas are colored in shades of blue and green. The map shows the coastline of the Gaza Strip and the Mediterranean Sea. The locations of Ashdod, Ashkelon, Kiryat Gat, and Netiv HaAsara are marked. A black box highlights the Gaza Strip area.

- Coordinates: 31°34'15"N 34°32'22"E ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Netiv_HaAsara¶ms=31_34_15_N_34_32_22_E_type:city\(1242\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Netiv_HaAsara¶ms=31_34_15_N_34_32_22_E_type:city(1242)_region:IL))

Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Council	Hof Ashkelon
Affiliation	Moshavim Movement
Founded	1982

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Founded by	Netiv HaAsara (Sinai) residents
Population (2023) ^[1]	1,242
Website	www.netiv-10.co.il (http://www.netiv-10.co.il)

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External links

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Nirim

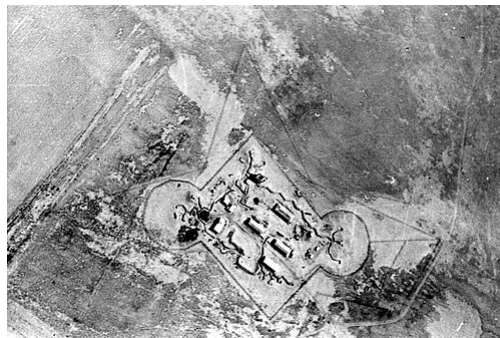
Nirim (Hebrew: נִירִים, *lit.* plowed fields) is a kibbutz in the northwestern Negev in Israel. Located near the border with the Gaza Strip, about 7 kilometres (4.3 mi) east of Khan Yunis, it falls under the jurisdiction of Eshkol Regional Council.^[2] In 2023 it had a population of 482.^[1]

History

The kibbutz was established in October 1946 as part of the 11 points in the Negev plan aimed at establishing a Jewish presence in the Negev in order to claim it as part of a future Jewish state.^[3] It was named after the Nir brigade of the Hashomer Hatzair youth movement, some of whose members helped establish the kibbutz, and was originally established on a site called "Dangour", where kibbutz Sufa is now.^[2] One of the founders was Dan Zur, who became one of Israel's leading landscape architects.^[4]



Nirim 1 October 1946



Kibbutz Nirim. Aerial photograph from Palmach archive.

At the outbreak of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War on 15 May 1948, the kibbutz was first Jewish settlement in Israel to be attacked by the Egyptian army, in the Battle of Nirim.^[3] It had 39 defenders.^[5] During the battle, the Egyptians came within 25 meters of the kibbutz perimeter and eight of the kibbutz defenders were killed, before the Egyptians withdrew.^[3] All of the houses were destroyed in the attack.^[5]



Detail of mosaic floor at the ancient [Maon Synagogue](#), Nirim

Nirim remained an [Israel Defense Forces](#) (IDF) outpost against the Egyptian army throughout the war.

In 1948, the family of [Salman Abu Sitta](#) was forcibly expelled from the area, and their land, which was then known as *Ma'in Abu Sitta*, subsequently used to expand the kibbutz.^[6]

After the war, the IDF wanted the site because of its strategic location, while the kibbutzniks wanted to move north, to the line of 200 millimeters of rain a year, so the kibbutz moved some 12 kilometers northeast to its present location, next to the site of an ancient [synagogue](#) at [Horvat Maon](#).

On 12 August 1949, the IDF troop at Nirim caught an Arab man and a 10-15 year old Bedouin girl. They shot the man, and, following a vote, gang-raped the girl before they killed her and buried her in a shallow grave.

Twenty soldiers who took part in the episode, including the platoon commander, were court-martialed and sent to prison, nineteen of whom were given light sentences of up to four years. The Israeli appeal court later reduced the sentences of most of the soldiers by half, saying: "At the time there was a general feeling of contempt for the life of Arabs ... and sometimes wanton events occurred in this

Nirim

נִירִים
نيريم



- ☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel
- ☐ Show map of Israel
- ☐ Show all

Coordinates: 31°20′6″N 34°23′45″E﻿ ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Nirim¶ms=31_20_6_N_34_23_45_E_type:city\(482\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Nirim¶ms=31_20_6_N_34_23_45_E_type:city(482)_region:IL))

Country	Israel
District	Southern
Council	Eshkol
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	6 October 1946
Founded by	Hashomer Hatzair members
Area	22,000 dunams (22 km ² ; 8.5 sq mi)
Population (2023) ^[1]	482
 • Density	22/km ² (57/sq mi)
Website	www.nirim.co.il (http://www.nirim.co.il)

sphere. All this helped create an atmosphere of 'anything goes'. The murder, rape and trial were then treated as a state secret in order to avoid embarrassment.^{[5][7]}

After the war, the IDF wanted the site because of its strategic location, while the kibbutzniks wanted to move north, to the line of 200 millimeters of rain a year, so the kibbutz moved some 12 kilometers northeast to its present location, next to the site of an ancient [synagogue](#) at [Horvat Maon](#).

During the [Mapam](#) split of 1952, [Moshe Sneh](#)'s supporters were banished from the kibbutz. Until 1956, it was targeted by [Fedayeen](#) attacks from the Gaza Strip.^[2]

Since 2000, Nirim has been hit by [Qassam rockets](#) fired from the Gaza Strip. After Israel's launching of [Operation Cast Lead](#), in January 2009, most of Nirim's members, as well as other villages near the Gaza Strip, were evacuated. Dozens of families from Nirim stayed at kibbutz [Mishmar HaEmek](#) in the [Jezreel Valley](#) for a month, until the end of the operation.^[3] On August 26, 2014, on the last day of Operation Protective Edge, the head of security, Ze'ev "Ze'evik" Etzion and the assistant head of security Shachar Melamed, were killed in a rocket attack. They were both working with a team of electricians and other kibbutz members, attempting to reinstate the electricity to the community after the high voltage tower that supplied electricity to the whole kibbutz was hit by a rocket earlier the same day. The same rocket attack that killed Ze'evik and Shachar, blew off the legs of Gadi Yarkoni, who has since been elected mayor of the Eshkol Regional Council, and currently serving his second term.

October 2023 Hamas-led attack

Nirim was one of the Israeli villages attacked by [Hamas](#) forces in the [October 7 attacks](#). At least five people were killed in the attack and many were injured.^[8] Some members of the kibbutz were kidnapped to Gaza. About seven hours after the forces entered the kibbutz, IDF soldiers killed nine Hamas fighters that were still there.^[9] The [Hamas](#) forces inflicted significant damage upon the kibbutz. In response, a crowdfunding initiative was initiated to support the kibbutz's restoration, amassing over half a million [shekels](#) within just a few days.^[10]

Economy

Nirim produces [organically grown](#) peanuts, sweet potatoes, turnips, carrots, wheat, barley, avocado and other vegetables, and exports them to [Europe](#). The farmers work the land right up to the [Gaza Strip barrier](#).^[3] After Israel's [disengagement from Gaza](#) in 2005, the [Defense Ministry](#) decided to construct a security strip in the area surrounding Gaza, which was to run through Nirim agricultural territory. Nirim was asked to concede [NIS](#) 1 million of its compensation funds.^[11]

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External links

- Official website (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160409132615/http://www.nirim.co.il/welcome.htm?page=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.nirim.co.il%2Fnirim-profile.htm>)

Sderot

Sderot (**Hebrew**: שִׁדְרוֹת, pronounced [sde'ʁot], lit. 'boulevards'; **Arabic**: سديروت, sometimes Romanized as "Sederot"^[2]) is a western **Negev city** and former **development town** in the **Southern District** of **Israel**. In 2023, it had a population of 35,477.^[1]

Sderot is located less than a mile from **Gaza** (the closest point is 840 m (2,760 ft)),^[3] and is notable for having been a major target of **Qassam rocket attacks** from the **Gaza Strip**. Between 2001 and 2008, **rocket attacks** on the city killed 13 people, wounded dozens, caused millions of dollars in damage and profoundly disrupted daily life.^[4] Although rocket fire subsided after the **Gaza War (2008–09)**, the city has come under rocket attack on occasion since that time.

Geography

Sderot lies 1 kilometre (0.62 miles) from the **Gaza Strip** and the town of **Beit Hanoun**.

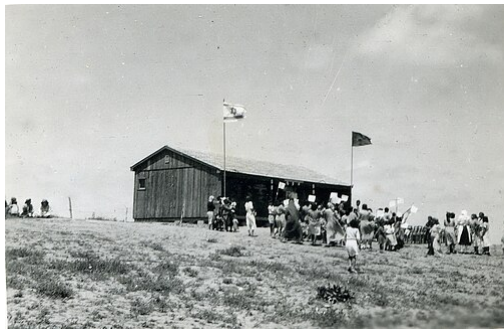
History

20th century

The Israeli **Negev Brigade** had **depopulated** the area on which Sderot would be built on between the 2 May and 13 May 1948, during the **1948 Arab-Israeli War**, expelling the 422 Muslim farmers there who cultivated citrus, bananas and cereals from the Palestinian village of **Najd**.^[5] The latter were relocated in Gaza as refugees.^{[6][7][8][5]}

Sderot was founded in 1951 as a **transit camp** for Jewish immigrants, primarily from **Kurdistan** and **Iran**. The settlement initially housed 80 families and was originally called Gabim Dorot,^[9] before later being renamed Sderot, a symbolic nod to the numerous avenues of trees planted in the Negev to combat **desertification** and beautify the arid landscape. Like many localities in the **Negev**, a green motif was chosen in keeping with the Zionist vision of "making the desert bloom."^[10]

The development served as part of a chain of settlements designed to block infiltration from Gaza.^{[11][12]} Permanent housing was completed three years later, in 1954.^[12]



School in Sderot, early 1950s

From the mid-1950s, the town attracted many Moroccan Jews.^{[11][13]} Romanian Jewish immigrants also began settling in Sderot. In 1956, Sderot was recognized as a [local council](#).^[14] In the 1961 census, North African immigrants, mostly from [Morocco](#), made up 87% of the population, with 11% from Kurdistan.^[15]

Sderot absorbed another large wave of immigrants, from the former [Soviet Union](#), during the [1990s post-Soviet aliyah](#). Immigrants from [Ethiopia](#) also arrived during this time, doubling its population. In 1996, it was declared a [city](#). A number of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip were resettled in Sderot beginning in 1997 after cooperating with the [Shin Bet](#).^[16]

21st century



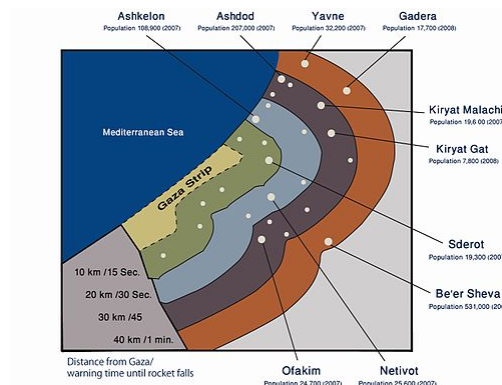
The remnants of [Qassam rockets](#) fired on Sderot

Sderot סדירות • שִׁדְרוֹת	
City (from 1996)	
Hebrew transcription(s)	
• ISO 259	Śderot
☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel ☐ Show map of Israel ☐ Show all	
Coordinates: 31°31′22″N 34°35′43″E﻿ (https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Sderot&params=31_31_22_N_34_35_43_E_region:IL_type:city(35477)) 	
Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Founded	1951
Government	
• Mayor	Alon Davidi
Area	



Iron Dome rocket defense battery near Sderot

• Total	4,472 dunams (4.472 km ² ; 1.727 sq mi)
Population (2023) ^[1]	
• Total	35,477
• Density	7,933/km ² (20,550/sq mi)
Name meaning	Boulevards/avenues



Sderot is located in the 10–15 sec of [Grad](#) rocket range



A factory burns in Sderot after a rocket attack from the Gaza Strip in June 2014

From 2001, in the beginning stage of the [Second Intifada](#), the city was a target for rockets from the Gaza Strip.^[17] Rocket fire intensified after the [Israeli disengagement from Gaza](#) in 2005,^[18] with the city sustaining constant rocket fire from [Qassam rockets](#) launched by [Hamas](#) and [Islamic Jihad](#).^[19]

In May 2007, a significant increase in shelling from Gaza prompted the temporary evacuation of thousands of residents.^[20] By November 23, 2007, 6,311 rockets had fallen on the city.^[21] [Yediot Ahronoth](#) reported that during the summer of 2007, 3,000 of the city's 22,000 residents (consisting mostly of the city's key upper and middle class residents) left for other areas, out of Qassam rocket range. Russian billionaire [Arcadi Gaydamak](#) organised a series of relief programs for residents unable to leave.^[22] On December 12, 2007, after more than 20 rockets landed in the Sderot area in a single day, including a direct hit to one of the main avenues, Sderot mayor Eli

Moyal announced his resignation, citing the government's failure to halt the rocket attacks.^[23] Moyal was persuaded to retract his resignation.

In a gesture of solidarity, [El Al](#) (Israel's national airline) named one of its [Boeing 777](#) passenger planes *Sderot* (4X-ECE).^[24]

In January 2008, the [Jewish Community Relations Council](#) of New York organized a display of 4,200 red balloons outside the [headquarters of the United Nations](#).^[25] Each balloon represented a Qassam rocket that had been fired into Sderot,^[26] where for years the town and its surrounding area have been under near-constant bombardment by thousands of rockets and mortar shells fired from Gaza.^[27] Consul [David Saranga](#), who conceptualized the display, said he used the balloons as an opportunity to call upon the international community to stop ignoring what's happening in Israel.^[28] The balloon display made headlines in New York City papers as well as international publications.^[29]

In January 2008, British journalist Seth Freedman of [The Guardian](#) described Sderot as a city of near-deserted streets and empty malls and cafes.^[30] In March 2008, the mayor said that the population had dropped by 10–15%, while aid organizations said the figure was closer to 25%. Many of the families that remained were those who could not afford to move out or were unable to sell their homes.^[31] Studies found that air raid sirens and explosions have caused severe psychological trauma in some residents.^[32] According to a study carried out at [Sapir Academic College](#) in 2007, some 75% of residents aged 4–18 were suffering from [PTSD](#), including sleeping disorders and severe anxiety, in the wake of rocket attacks on the city, and 1,000 residents were receiving psychiatric treatment at the community mental health center.^{[33][34]} From mid-June 2007 to mid-February 2008, 771 rockets and 857 mortar bombs were fired at Sderot and the western Negev, an average of three or four each a day.^[35]

During the [Gaza War](#) in December 2008 and January 2009, between 50 and 60 rockets were fired at Sderot per week, causing about half the city's residents to temporarily evacuate. The war ended regular rocket fire from Gaza and the city experienced a revitalization. By 2009, demand for apartments was outweighing supply, a new sports complex largely funded by donor aid had opened, a new shopping mall was being built, and the assistance that the city had received due to concern over the years of rocket fire meant that Sderot now had better community, educational, and recreational services than many other Negev [development towns](#).^[36] The city sustained rocket fire on occasion over the following years, including during [Operation Protective Edge](#).^[37]

In 2010, after a decline in charitable donations, the municipality revealed that it was on the verge of bankruptcy.^[38]



Israel Defense Forces exhibition in Sderot, 2019

In 2011, a Sderot resident filed a million dollar lawsuit against two Canadian organizations raising funds for a Canadian ship to join the [Gaza Freedom Flotilla](#). According to the lawyers, "The Canadian Boat's raison d'être is to aid and abet the terrorist organization that rules Gaza." The suit alleges that these actions violate Canadian laws that prohibit aid to terror groups.^[39]

"Sderot cinema" is a name given to gatherings at a hill in Sderot, where over 50 locals would come to watch the bombing of the [Gaza Strip](#) during the last four wars.^{[40][41][42]} The name was coined by a Danish journalist who snapped a photo of it and posted it on [Twitter](#).^{[43][44][45]} Similar events happened in [Operation Cast Lead](#) in 2009,^[46] after which some critics decided to refer to the hill as "Hill of Shame".^{[40][47]} Sderot residents have complained about the media portrayal.^[48]

In May 2019, the [Israeli Air Force](#) held a special [flypast](#) (aerial display) over Sderot (in addition to [Yom Ha'atzmaut](#) flypast), in order to salute the residents of Sderot who suffer continuously from [Palestinian rocket attacks on Israel](#).

On October 7, 2023, [Hamas](#) gunmen [attacked Sderot](#), engaging in firefights with Israeli police and civilians in the streets and occupying the town's police station.^[49] About eighteen members of the Israeli police were killed during the fighting.^[50] Fighting continued through the night until security forces retook the police station, which was demolished in case more terrorists remained inside. Early estimates stated that at least 20 civilians were killed as they were waiting at bus stops, walking down the street, and driving in their cars.^[51] Of the 36,000 residents of the city, 90% were evacuated during the days after the massacre.^[52] Most of them were housed in hotels evenly split between [Eilat](#) and the rest of the country that were paid for by the Israeli government.^{[53][54]}

As Israeli military actions in the [Gaza war](#) reduced the risk to Sderot, schools being reopened in March 2024 and by April, 85% of the pre-war population had returned, subsidized by government grants to return as their initial temporary housing grants were wound down. By August 2024, 90% of the pre-war population had returned.^{[53][54][55]} During the war, viewing platforms on hilltops overlooking the devastation in [northern Gaza](#) once again became tourist attractions.^{[56][57]}

Demographics

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), in 2010 the city had a population of 21,900. The national makeup of the city was 94% [Jewish](#), 5.5% other non-Arabs, and [Arabs](#) less than 1%. There were 10,600 males and 10,500 females. The population growth rate in 2010 was 0.5%.

Economy

In 2008, the average wage for a salaried worker in Sderot was ₪5,261.^[58]

Hollandia International, founded in 1981, a company that manufactures and exports high-end mattresses, moved its sole manufacturing center to Sderot in the 1990s. After 11 years there, it decided in 2008 to relocate due to rocket attacks that hit the city and the factory.^[59]

The [Osem](#) plant in Sderot, opened in 1981, is the region's major employer, with 480 workers. 170 products are manufactured there, including [Bamba](#), [Bisli](#), Mana Hama instant noodle and rice dishes, instant soup powders, [shkedei marak](#), ketchup and sauces.^[60]

The Menorah Candle factory located in Sderot exports [Hanukkah](#) candles all over the world.^[61]

[Nestlé](#) maintains a research and development facility in Sderot,^[62] established in 2002. Its production facilities for breakfast cereals are also located in Sderot.^[63]

[Amdocs](#) has a plant in the Sderot and an industrial zone is under development.^[64]

In 2012, the government approved nearly \$59 million worth of economic benefits for Sderot to strengthen the economy, boost employment and subsidize psycho-social programs for the city's residents.^[65]

Culture

An unusually high ratio of singers, instrumentalists, composers and poets have come from Sderot.^[66]



Harp sculpture, Sderot town square

Several popular bands have been formed by musicians who practiced in Sderot's [bomb shelters](#) as teenagers.^{[67][68][69]} As an immigrant town with high unemployment experiencing a dramatic musical success, as bands blend international sounds with the music of their [Moroccan immigrant parents](#), it has been compared to Liverpool in the 1960s.^{[70][71]} Among the notable bands are [Teapacks](#)^[72] [Knesiyat Hasekhel](#) and [Sfatayim](#).^[73] Well-known musicians from Sderot include [Shlomo Bar](#), [Kobi Oz](#), [Haïm Ulliel](#) and [Smadar Levi](#). The winner of the Israeli version of "American Idol" 2011 was [Hagit Yaso](#), a local Sderot singer of [Ethiopian](#) origin.

Israeli poet [Shimon Adaf](#) was born in Sderot,^[66] as well as the actor and entertainer [Maor Cohen](#). Adaf dedicated a poem to the city in his 1997 book *Icarus' Monologue*.

In 2007, Jewish-American documentary filmmaker [Laura Bialis](#) immigrated to Israel, and decided to settle in Sderot "to find out what it means to live in a never-ending war, and to document the lives and music of musicians under fire".^[74] Her film [Sderot: Rock in the Red Zone](#) focuses on young musicians living under the daily threat of Qassams.^{[75][76][77]}

Politically, the town leans heavily to the right.^[78]

Transportation



[Sderot railway station](#)

Sderot is accessible by [Highway 34](#) and Route 232.

The [Ashkelon–Beersheba railway](#), a new railway line which connected Sderot with [Tel Aviv](#) and [Beersheba](#), was inaugurated in December 2013. The [Sderot railway station](#) located on the

outskirts of the city at the southern entrance, was opened on December 24, 2013. It is the first in Israel to be armored against rocket fire.^[79]

Education



Sapir Academic College

According to CBS, there are 14 schools and 3,578 students in the city. They are spread out as eleven elementary schools and 2,099 elementary school students, and six high schools and 1,479 high school students. 56.5% of 12th grade students were entitled to a matriculation certificate in 2001. [Sapir Academic College](#)^[80] and the [Hesder Yeshiva of Sderot](#) are located in Sderot. All schools in the city and 120 bus stops have been fortified against missile attacks.^[81]

Twin towns – sister cities

Sderot is [twinned](#) with:

-  [Antony, France](#)
-  [Zehlendorf \(Berlin\), Germany](#)^[82]

People

- [Miri Bohadana](#), model
- Kim Edri, beauty queen, and former Miss Israel
- [Kobi Oz](#), musician
- [Amir Peretz](#), politician former defense minister
- [Hagit Yaso](#), singer

See also

- [List of Israeli twin towns and sister cities](#)
- [Merkhav Mugan](#)

- Sderot Cinematheque

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- [The Other Voice](http://www.othervoice.org/welcome-eng.htm) (<http://www.othervoice.org/welcome-eng.htm>)
- [Humanitarian aid organization in Sderot](http://hopeforsderot.com/) (<http://hopeforsderot.com/>)

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Ofakim

Ofakim (**Hebrew**: אופקים, *lit.* 'Horizons') is a city in the **Southern District** of **Israel**, 20 kilometers (12.4 mi) west of **Beersheba**. It achieved municipal status in 1955. It has an area of 10,000 dunams (~3.9 sq mi; 10 km²). In 2023 it had a population of 37,837.^[1]

Ofakim was established as a **development town** in 1955. For many years it was a major textile manufacturing center until outsourcing led to the closure of factories. As a result, Ofakim suffered from poverty and unemployment. Since the 2000s, new businesses have opened, improving the economic outlook.

During the **October 7 attacks** in 2023, Ofakim was attacked by **Hamas** militants who infiltrated the city and killed 47 residents.^[2]

History



Patish (Futais) fort

Mustafa Murad said there used to be a Roman settlement called Afta in the area. Mustafa Murad in "Our country Palestine" says that prior to 1948, the area was known as **Khirbat Futais** (**Arabic**: خربة فطيس), a **Bedouin** hamlet populated by members of **Al-Qadirat** clan of **Al-Tiyaha** tribe, where they had a hamlet with "very small number of built mud-brick houses" next to "Wadi Futeis", a seasonal stream that drains into **Wadi Gaza**. The Bedouins grew wheat, barley, and melon, and tended flocks of sheep and goats.^[3] The hamlet was located along **Beersheba-Gaza** highway, which was considered a strategic location. In the wake of inter-tribal clashes between Bedouin tribes, the **Ottomans** built a military fort nearby, known as the *Patish (Futais) fort*.

By mid-July, during the **1948 War** (**Operation An-Far**), the hamlet fell to the **IDF**. The Bedouin families living there fled to **Al-Muharraga**, and from there they were expelled to **Gaza Strip**.^[4] According to Benny Morris, the abandoned hamlet was destroyed in September or October 1948 for military reasons.^[5]

Ofakim was established on 19 April 1955 on the site as an urban center for rural communities in the south.^{[6][7]}

The first inhabitants consisted of immigrant families from mainly [Morocco](#) (seventeen families) and four families from [Tunisia](#) and [Egypt](#).^[8] The population in 1955 was about 600. The immigrants were housed in huts and tin shacks until the construction of permanent housing. In the city's early years, the construction industry was the main source of income.

In late 1956, after the expulsion of Jews from Egypt following the [Suez Crisis](#), 150 Egyptian-Jewish families, some of them [Karaite Jews](#), settled in Ofakim. In the following years, 170 Jewish families from [Iran](#) arrived, along with immigrants from [India](#) and [Romania](#). In 1958, Ofakim was granted [local council](#) status.

In the late 1950s, the construction industry was still the main employer, and some residents also worked in agriculture nearby, but industry also began to be established in Ofakim, starting with a diamond polishing plant, followed by two textile factories that opened in 1959. At the same time, the town's streets were paved, public parks were established, and schools were founded. In 1961, the population was 4,600.

As in other [development towns](#), the industrial sector historically played an important part in Ofakim's economy. In 1972, 32% of the salaried workers (754 people) were in this sector, and in 1983–924 people (23%). During this period, the textile industry grew to dominate Ofakim's economy. Numerous textile plants were set up, and the industry employed by far the most workers, ranging from 72% (1982–83) to 82% (1972). The Of–Ar (short for Ofakim–[Argentina](#)) textile factory was a major

Ofakim

אופקים

City



Street in Ofakim



Coat of arms



☒ Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel

☐ Show map of Israel

☐ Show all

Coordinates: [31°19'N 34°37'E \(https://geohack.k.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Ofakim¶ms=31_19_N_34_37_E_region:IL_type:city\(37837\)\)](https://geohack.k.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Ofakim¶ms=31_19_N_34_37_E_region:IL_type:city(37837))

Country	 Israel
District	Southern
Subdistrict	Beersheba
Founded	19 April 1955
Government	
• Type	Mayor–council
• Body	Municipality of Ofakim

employer.^[9] In 1983, the population had grown to 12,600.

Ofakim's economy declined after Israeli textile manufacturers began closing their factories in Israel to move their production to other countries with lower labor costs, mainly in Southwest Asia, and to [Egypt](#) and [Jordan](#) after Israel signed peace treaties with those two countries. Starting in the mid-1980s, the city's [textile mills](#) began to shut down, with the last one closing in 1995, rendering much of the population unemployed. In the early 1990s, during the mass migration of Jews from the former Soviet Union to Israel, more than 7,000 Soviet immigrants arrived in Ofakim, and were provided with heavily subsidized housing. This fueled further competition for jobs, and due to the fact that Soviet immigrants were typically better educated than the mainly unskilled or semi-skilled veteran population, they were

better able to get the few jobs available. The city also absorbed immigrants from Ethiopia during this time. A few more plants moved into the city in the 1990s, including an electronics factory in 1996, but unemployment remained high.^[10] Ofakim gained a reputation as an economically depressed city in Israel.

In 1997, it had the highest unemployment rate in Israel, at 15.3%.^[11] It also had the highest unemployment rate in 2004, at slightly over 14%.^[12] In 2008, [Haaretz](#) reported: "Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are supported by the welfare department and hundreds of families receive aid, including food, from non-profit organizations. Many of the inhabitants in their 50s and 60s have been dreaming of fleeing Ofakim since they were 20. When they retire, they leave."^[13]

In the 2007, the Israeli Interior Ministry dismissed Ofakim mayor Avi Asaraf and his entire city council from their posts for failing to implement a recovery plan for Ofakim.^[14] [Zvika Greengold](#) became the new mayor.

Throughout the 2000s and 2010s, Ofakim gradually saw improvements in its economy. Tax incentives were given to open new factories in Ofakim, and a branch of MATI, an organization that supports small businesses, was opened. The high-tech industry also entered Ofakim. The city is currently undergoing a series of major development projects.

• Mayor	Yitzhak Danino (Likud)
Area	
• Total	10,273 dunams (10.273 km ² ; 3.966 sq mi)
Population (2023) ^[1]	
• Total	37,837
• Density	3,683.2/km ² (9,539.3/sq mi)
Ethnicity ^[1]	
• Jews and others	99.3%
• Arabs	0.7%
Time zone	UTC+2 (IST)
• Summer (DST)	UTC+3 (IDT)
Name meaning	Horizons
Website	www.ofaqim.muni.il (http://www.ofaqim.muni.il/)

Ofakim was infiltrated by Hamas forces on [October 7 attacks](#). Hamas first attacked the Mishor Hagefen neighborhood. Upon entering they shot an old woman. Hamas attacked civilians in their homes during the panic from Hamas rocket attacks.^[15] The subsequent [Battle of Ofakim](#) saw police, armed residents, and off-duty soldiers battle the terrorists before IDF reinforcements arrived. The city was declared as cleared early the following morning.^[2] During the battle, Hamas militants held civilian hostages while engaging in battle with Israeli forces. A total of 47 residents of the city were killed in fighting in the city as well as elsewhere in southern Israel. In Ofakim 27 residents and including six police were killed in the fighting.^[16] Among the weapons held by Hamas militants in their assault were grenades, anti-tank rockets, plastic explosives and land mines.^[17]

Demographics



Entrance to Ofakim

In 2010, about one-fifth of the residents were [ultra-Orthodox](#), and one third were immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Most of the rest were members and descendants of the founding generation of the immigrants who arrived in the town in the 1950s and 1960s. In addition, there are small communities of [Ethiopian Jews](#) and Palestinians, originally from the [Gaza Strip](#), who were resettled in Israel after collaborating with Israeli authorities.^{[6][7]}

According to the [Israel Central Bureau of Statistics](#) (CBS), Ofakim had a population of 30,662 in 2019, and the population is growing at a rate of 1.4% a year. The percentage of the share of the [Israeli Arab](#) population of Ofakim is very small, and about 0.7%.^[1]

Education



School in Ofakim

In 2001, there were 21 schools and 4,704 students in the city – 13 elementary schools (3,079 students), and 8 high schools (1,625 students). 43.3% of 12th grade students were entitled to a matriculation certificate.

Economy

In 2013, about 40% of Ofakim's residents worked in the city. There were about 20 factories in Ofakim on 2,000 [dunams](#) of land. Some residents also work in high-tech.^[18]

Transportation



[Ofakim railway station](#)

Ofakim is accessible by [Highway 25](#) and Route 241. Ofakim is connected to the [Trans-Israel Highway](#) via Highway 264.

The [Ashkelon–Beersheba railway](#), a new railway line which connected Ofakim with [Tel Aviv](#) and [Beersheba](#), was inaugurated in August 2015, which finally connected the railway line between [Ashkelon](#) and Beersheba. The [Ofakim railway station](#) was opened on December 31, 2015.^[19] The rail line connects Ofakim to [Beersheba](#) in the Southeast, and to [Ashkelon](#) and beyond to [Greater Tel Aviv](#) in the Northwest.

Sports



Patish bridge

One of Israel's 14 tennis centers is located in Ofakim.^[20] It opened in 1990 and has six courts.

The city also has a soccer stadium. The Nahal Shomriya [cycling](#) route around Ofakim was inaugurated in 2010. The 60-centimeter-wide single route winds through 1,500 dunams (approx 375 acres) in Ofakim Forest, passing through Nahal Shomriya and Nahal Patish, and looping around eight local [moshavim](#).^[21]

Urban development plans



Ramat Shaked neighborhood

The city has begun to develop from 2015 onward after years of stagnation. Thousands of new housing units, commercial and employment centers, and a youth center which included a cinema were built. [Ofakim Railway Station](#) was completed in December 2015 with a car park for 1,000 cars.^[13] Next to the train station, a new neighborhood specially designed to have affordable prices for young people, is being built as part of the "Noah Initiative", which was started by activists from [Tel Aviv](#).^{[22][23]}

In 2017, a new agreement was signed to build 14,436 housing units in four new neighborhoods and one established neighborhood, which will greatly increase the city's population. In addition, the agreement stipulated the development of an industrial zone in southern Ofakim, increased funding for infrastructure and urban renewal projects, and the construction of a new road between Ofakim and [Ramon Airport](#). The plan aims to double the city's population.^{[24][25]} High-rise construction of buildings up to 13 stories is also planned.

Notable people



Oren Smadja

- [Shimshon Dovid Pincus](#) (1944–2001), rabbi
- [Oren Smadja](#) (born 1970), Olympic judoka
- [Robert Tiviaev](#) (born 1961), former Knesset member

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.ofaqim.muni.il>) (in Hebrew)
- Weaving community: Labour in Ofakim (<https://negev.mandelfoundation.org.il/english/About/News/Pages/Weaving-Community---Labour-in-Ofakim.aspx>)
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- Survey of Western Palestine, Map 24: IAA (http://www.iaa-archives.org.il/zoom/zoom.aspx?folder_id=93&type_id=6&id=8386) , Wikimedia commons (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Survey_of_Western_Palestine_1880.24.jpg)

Re'im

Re'im (Hebrew: רעים, lit. 'Friends') is a secular kibbutz in southern Israel, and one of the Gaza vicinity villages. Located at the confluence of Besor Stream and Gerar Stream in the north-western Negev desert, it falls under the jurisdiction of Eshkol Regional Council. In 2023, it had a population of 465.^[1]

In 2008, Kibbutz Re'im launched a solar power project, becoming the first community in Israel—and possibly the world—fully powered by solar energy for domestic use. The project was estimated to cost ₪60–100 million, with expected returns within 10 years. Profits and costs were to be shared equally between the kibbutz and the Solar company, with surplus electricity sold to the Israel Electric Company.

Re'im was founded in 1949 by members of the Israel Boy and Girl Scouts Federation who were demobilized from the Palmach. The kibbutz was designed by the architect Hanan Havron. The building, which was used by the Havron for decades as his office, is today the kibbutz's heritage building, with a display of the history of the place.^[2]

Geography



Anemone coronaria near Re'im

Re'im is located between roads 232 and 234 in the western Negev, next to the Re'im Junction and Gama Junction. The ruins of ancient Gama (Tell Jemmeh) are located to the west of the kibbutz. West of Re'im is the kibbutz Kissufim, and north is Be'eri.^[3] Re'im's elevation is 50 m (160 ft) above sea level, and the Besor Stream passes through its territory.^[4]

History

The kibbutz was established in 1949 by former Palmach members with the provisional name **HaTzofim Vav** (lit. 'Scouts F').^[4] It was then named **Tel Re'im** (Hebrew: תל רעים, lit. 'Hill of Friends') after the Arabic translation of the nearby archaeological site of Tell Jemmeh. It was eventually

renamed Re'im in memory of members of the [Gar'in](#) who were killed in the [1948 Arab–Israeli War](#).^[5] The name, meaning 'friends', was taken from the [Book of Proverbs](#) (18:24) to symbolize them.^[6]

The kibbutz was planned by the architect Hanan Habaron, one of the founders of the kibbutz and a member until his death in 2002. The ascetic style was described as a visual expression of Habaron's social and architectural worldviews. Asaf Kashtan, an Israeli architect who wrote a book about Habaron, said that in recent years, Habaron's style fell out of favor with Re'im's residents.^[7]

The [Israel Defense Forces](#) (IDF) has a base near the kibbutz. Prior to the [Israeli disengagement from Gaza](#) in 2005, the base was used as a camp for the evacuating troops. After the disengagement, Re'im became the target of [Qassam rockets](#) fired at it from the [Gaza Strip](#).^[8] In 2008, IDF troops at the nearby base close to [Nahal Oz](#) requested that the base be relocated to the area near Re'im, away from the range of [Hamas](#)' mortar fire.^[9]

On 7 October 2023 Re'im was attacked by [Hamas](#) during the [battle of Re'im](#). Dozens of Israeli casualties were reported from the area.^[10] On the same day, a music festival was taking place on the kibbutz grounds. Hamas overran the event, [indiscriminately shooting into the crowd](#), killing hundreds and committing acts of [rape and sexual assault](#). Many others festival goers were wounded and some were taken hostage by Hamas.^[11] ^[12] In the aftermath, the kibbutz's surviving residents were evacuated to Eilat, before being relocated to [Tel Aviv](#).^[13]

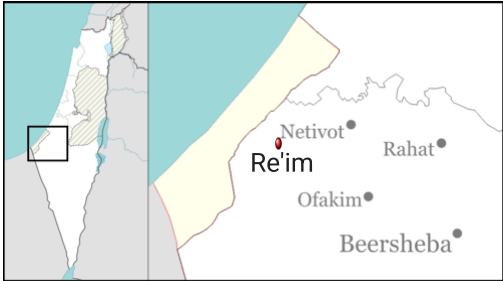
Re'im

רעים



The dining room was designed by Hanan Havron, a kibbutz member

Etymology: Friends



Show map of Northwest Negev region of Israel

Show map of Israel

Show all

Coordinates: [31°23'10"N 34°27'37"E \(https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Re%27im¶ms=31_23_10_N_34_27_37_E_type:city\(465\)_region:IL\)](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Re%27im¶ms=31_23_10_N_34_27_37_E_type:city(465)_region:IL)

Country	Israel
District	Southern
Council	Eshkol
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1949
Founded by	Scouts Federation and former Palmach members
Population (2023) ^[1]	465
Website	www.reim.org.il (http://www.reim.org.il/)

Economy

As of 2008, the kibbutz's economy was based on agriculture and its laser factory, Isralaser.^[14] IsraBig, which manufactures [dies](#) for stamping, also has a factory in Re'im. The kibbutz also has a room letting business, including a [Bedouin](#) accommodation tent.^{[15][16]} It suffered as a result of the [Israel–Gaza conflict](#), and the kibbutz lowered its prices sometime around 2008.^[8] The kibbutz's economic operations are overseen by a business chairman and an economic management team responsible for preparing an annual business plan, ensuring that profits are reinvested into maintaining and improving community services including health, education, and cultural activities.^[17]

In 2008, Re'im embarked on a project that was planned make it the first community in Israel, and perhaps in the entire world, to rely entirely on [solar energy for domestic consumption](#). Sunday, a company which marketed the technology in Israel, was to install solar panels on all 130 rooftops in the kibbutz. The cost of the project was estimated at ₪60–100 million and the investment was expected to pay for itself in 10 years. The cost and revenues from electricity were to be divided evenly between the kibbutz and Sunday, and any excess energy was to be sold to the [Israel Electric Company](#).^[18]

Being one of the Gaza-vicinity villages, as of 2022, its residents are given an income tax benefit in accordance with Article 11 of the Income Tax Ordinance.^[19]

Security

Re'im is eligible for support in building fortified residential shelters, *Merkhav Mugan Dirati*, available for localities situated within a 7-kilometer radius from the Gaza Strip.

In June 2015, the construction of these residential shelters within individual family homes was completed. Given kibbutz Re'im's geographic proximity to Gaza, when a [Red Color](#) alarm is triggered, residents are required to promptly find shelter within a window of 8–15 seconds.^[20]

Archaeology



Tell Jemmeh, near kibbutz Re'im

Tell Jemmeh is a prominent 23 meter high mound located near Re'im. Archaeologists identify Tel Jemmeh with the Canaanite royal city of **Yursa** mentioned in the records of **Thutmose III** Pharaoh of **Egypt** who describes the city as the southernmost of the **Canaanite** cities that rebelled against Egypt.^{[21][22]}

During the period of the **Amarna letters**, a Canaanite governor named **Pu-Ba'lu**, who corresponded with **Akhenaten**, ruled the city.^[23]

Yursa is mentioned again in the inscription of **Esarhaddon, King of Assyria**, in which it is mentioned as one of the cities that rebelled against the Assyrian kingdom and as a result it was conquered and its queen was exiled to **Nineveh**.

Around a kilometre north to Re'im are remains that have been identified tentatively with those of the village of *Kefar She'arta*.^[24] These remains include an ancient building, a round cistern and fragments of pottery and glass from the Byzantine period. **Yizhar Hirschfeld** suggests that the building could have been the monastery of **Zeno the Prophet**, a 5th-century hermit.^[25]

See also

- Netiv HaAsara massacre**
- Be'eri massacre**
- Kfar Aza massacre**

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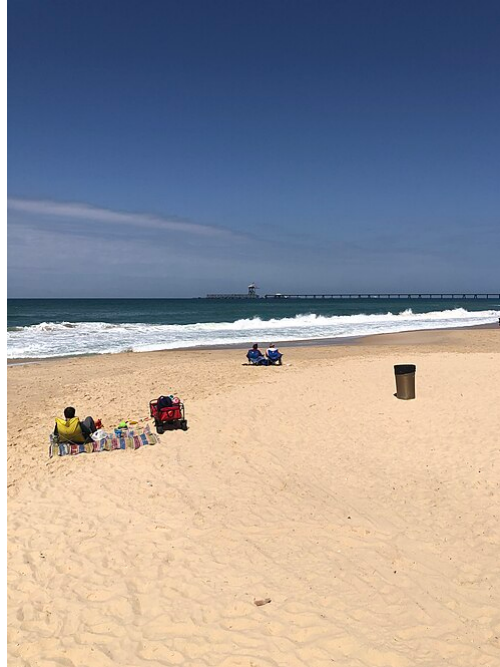
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External links

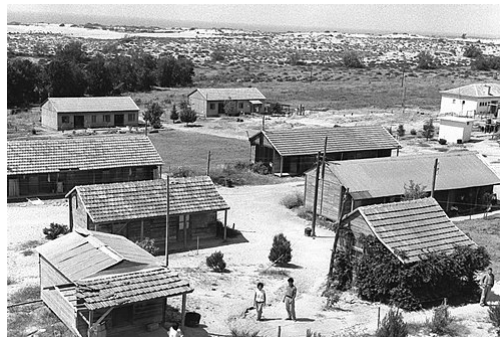
-
- [Official website \(http://www.reim.org.il/\)](http://www.reim.org.il/) (in Hebrew)

Zikim

Zikim ([Hebrew](#): זִיקִים, [lit.](#) 'sparks') is a [kibbutz](#) in southern [Israel](#). Located in the northern [Negev](#) desert, it falls under the jurisdiction of [Hof Ashkelon Regional Council](#). In 2023, it had a population of 944.^[1]



Zikim beach



Kibbutz Zikim in 1956



Old Arab house on the hill above the kibbutz

Etymology

"Zikim" means "sparks" in Hebrew. [Michael Harsgor](#), later an Israeli historian, came up with this name based on a quote from [Pushkin](#) that he translated into Hebrew: "From sparks shall come a flame." While imprisoned during the [Second World War](#) in [Romania](#), an ally of [Nazi Germany](#), for his activity in [Hashomer Hatzair](#), Harsgor envisioned Zikim as the name of a future kibbutz he hoped to join. ^[2]

History

Background

For settlement history preceding the kibbutz, see [Hiribya: History](#). The [Late Neolithic](#) Ziqim archaeological site is associated with the [Nizzanim culture](#).^[3] Ancient discoveries in Zikim comprise a [Greek](#) graffito on the base of a high-quality plate dating from 144-160 BCE, and Greek inscriptions on Gazan jars from the 6th to early 7th century CE.^[4] Hiribya was known in the medieval [Crusader period](#) as La Forbie, site of the 1244 [Battle of Forbie](#).

Kibbutz

The kibbutz was established in 1949 on land that had belonged to the [depopulated Palestinian](#) village of [Hiribya](#),^[5] by a group of young [Jews from Romania](#), who belonged to [Hashomer Hatzair](#) before their arrival in [Mandatory Palestine](#) in 1947 - at a time when Romania was on the verge of becoming a [Communist Bloc](#) country. At that time, Jewish settlement in the Negev was very sparse, and each new location was considered to be a "point of light" (*zik*) in the wilderness.

Zikim

זִיקִים
זִיקִים



Kibbutz Zikim in 2023



- ☒ Show map of Ashkelon region of Israel
- ☐ Show map of Israel
- ☐ Show all

Coordinates: [31°36'28"N 34°31'18"E](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Zikim¶ms=31_36_28_N_34_31_18_E_type:city(944)_region:IL) ([https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Zikim¶ms=31_36_28_N_34_31_18_E_type:city\(944\)_region:IL](https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Zikim¶ms=31_36_28_N_34_31_18_E_type:city(944)_region:IL))

Country	Israel
District	Southern
Council	Hof Ashkelon
Affiliation	Kibbutz Movement
Founded	1949
Founded by	Romanian Hashomer Hatzair Members
Population (2023) ^[1]	944
Website	www.zikim.org.il (http://www.zikim.org.il/)

Zikim attracted members of Hashomer Hatzair from around the world, most recently from [South America](#). British actor [Bob Hoskins](#), although not Jewish, worked as a volunteer in Zikim in 1967.^[6]

During the 1970s, the Shiqma Reservoir was established near the kibbutz. In the process, most of the Late Neolithic Ziqim site near the shore was bulldozed.^[3]

In 2006, [Palestinian Islamic Jihad](#) fired a [Qassam rocket](#) from northern Gaza that hit a mattress factory in Zikim.^[7] In July 2014, five armed Palestinians attempted to cross into Israel via the beach at Kibbutz Zikim. They were killed by IDF gunfire.^[8]

On 7 October 2023, as part of an [attack on Israel](#), [Hamas](#) terrorists [amphibiously assaulted](#) the [Zikim training base](#) and Zikim kibbutz.^[9] Hamas killed 19 civilians,^[10] 8 soldiers and left dozens wounded on the beach.^{[11][12][13]} The remaining Hamas terrorists from the beach were killed while attempting to enter the kibbutz. An emergency security team made up of civilians there had been alerted to the infiltration by the navy, and preemptively positioned themselves along a fence surrounding the kibbutz.^{[14][15]} A squad of six Hamas terrorists arrived at the kibbutz driving the Israeli military vehicle that had been abandoned on the beach. A firefight quickly ensued, and the terrorists dispersed, eventually being tracked down and killed after about an hour of combat.^{[15][16][17]} The security team remained at their positions until 2:30 the next morning, assisting in the evacuation of civilians and awaiting IDF reinforcements that never arrived.^[17]

Economy

The main crops are [mango](#) and [avocado](#). Zikim also operates one of Israel's largest dairy farms. The main industrial product is [polyurethane](#), produced by the kibbutz factory, Polyrit.^[18]

Notable people

- [Peretz Kidron](#) (1933–2011), Israeli writer, journalist and translator
- [Hagai Zamir](#) (born 1951), Israeli paralympic volleyball champion

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External links

- Official website (<http://www.zikim.org.il>) (in Hebrew)

Erez Crossing

The **Erez Crossing** ([Hebrew](#): מעבר ארז), also known as the **Beit Hanoun Crossing** ([Arabic](#): معبر بيت حانون), is a border crossing between the [Gaza Strip](#) and [Israel](#). It is located at the northern end of the Gaza Strip, between the Israeli [kibbutz](#) of [Erez](#) and the Palestinian city of [Beit Hanoun](#).

Presently, it is the sole crossing point for individuals (as opposed to cargo) between the Gaza Strip and Israel by land, and is the second option for Gazans when the [Rafah Crossing](#) with [Egypt](#) is closed. Usage of the Erez Crossing is restricted to [Palestinians](#) living under the jurisdiction of the [Palestinian National Authority](#), Egyptian citizens and nationals, and [international aid officials](#). Israel permits Palestinian residents to travel via Erez in "exceptional humanitarian cases" with other exceptions in place for students and sportsmen travelling abroad, as well as merchants.^{[1][2][3]} The Erez Crossing is managed by the [Israel Defense Forces](#), unlike the [Karni Crossing](#) and the [Kerem Shalom Crossing](#) that are both managed by the [Israel Airports Authority](#). The [blockade of the Gaza Strip](#) has had a significant impact on the crossing point, which is an opening in the [Israeli Gaza Strip barrier](#).

Facilities

The terminal is a modern hangar-style building with an area of about 35,000 m² (375,000 sq ft) and a capacity for handling 45,000 people per day. It was completed in 2007 at a cost of \$60 million.^[4]

Location

The Erez Crossing is part of a complex that formerly included the Erez Industrial Park. The Crossing connects Israel's [Highway 4](#) with Gaza's [Salah al-Din Road](#). Until the early 1970s, a railway line connecting Israel and the Gaza Strip also passed through the Crossing. Today, the railway has been dismantled in the Gaza Strip, and on the Israeli side [Israel Railways](#)' active railway line ends about 4.5 km northeast of the crossing, though in the future it may be re-extended to the Crossing to provide cargo service to the Gaza Strip.



Erez crossing viewed from kibbutz [Erez](#).

Movements

Until September 2000, more than 26,000 Palestinian residents were able to travel to and through Israel daily (some 800,000 per month). After the start of the [Second Intifada](#), this number dropped to less than 900 per day.^[1] In 2004, there were 43,440 crossings at Erez into Israel monthly, on average. After the [Hamas takeover of Gaza](#), the number dropped to 2,175 in 2008. After the Israel–Hamas ceasefire in 2014, the number increased to 15,000 per month in 2015.^[2]

According to Gisha, 15,388 Palestinians used the Erez Crossing in January 2016 out of Gaza, the sole crossing. Of those, 2,896 were patients and their companions, 8,183 were merchants, and 4,309 were "others".^[5]



Palestinian workers wait at the Erez Crossing to enter the Gaza Strip, July 2005.

Erez Crossing

מעבר ארז

معبر بيت حانون



Coordinates

31°33′29.52″N 34°32′41″E﻿ (https://geohack.toolforge.org/geohack.php?pagename=Erez_Crossing¶ms=31_33_29.52_N_34_32_41_E_)

Carries

Pedestrians

Crosses

[Israeli Gaza Strip barrier](#)

Locale

 Erez
 Beit Hanoun

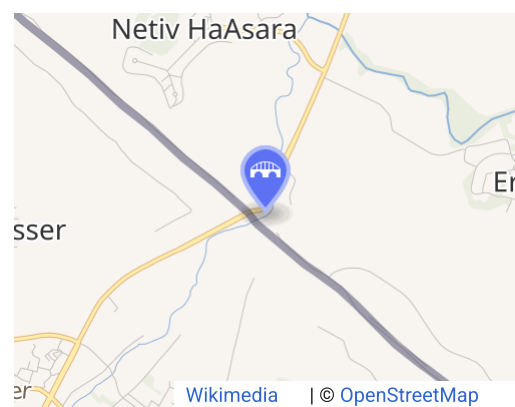
Other name

Beit Hanoun Crossing

Maintained by

[Israel Defense Forces](#)

Location



Gaza–Israel conflict

2014

On 20 July 2014, in response to reports that the [2014 Gaza War](#) had caused a dire shortage of hospital beds in Gaza, the [Israel Defense Forces](#) opened [IDF field hospital for Gazans](#) at Erez Crossing.^{[6][7]}

2015

In April 2015, [Al-Monitor](#) wrote that Gazans are increasingly complaining about being blackmailed by Israeli security and intelligence services seeking to recruit Palestinian spies, by exploiting their need for work, money, medical treatment or travel. According to Col. Mohammed Abu Harbeed, information security specialist at the Gaza Interior Ministry, 70-80% of citizens passing through the Crossing were subject to recruitment attempts by Israel in 2014. He said they include merchants, patients, Gazans who are traveling for leisure purposes and students studying at foreign universities.^[8] A father of a seven-year-old boy who wanted to cross through Erez for chemotherapy in an Israeli hospital was blackmailed by an Israeli officer. The father said the Israeli officer offered payment for a treatment in exchange for spying for Israel. After he had rejected the offer, he was denied an entry permit.^[8] [Al Mezan Center for Human Rights](#) in Gaza revealed in September 2013 similar practices of arrest or pressure to let Gazans "choose between spying or returning to Gaza where they could die".^[8] A Gazan merchant traveling via the Erez Crossing was offered financial support and significant tax benefits in exchange for giving him information on the security headquarters in Gaza.^[8]

A woman who was sick and needed treatment was denied a travel request to the West Bank because she had a Jordanian passport, not a Palestinian one.^[9]

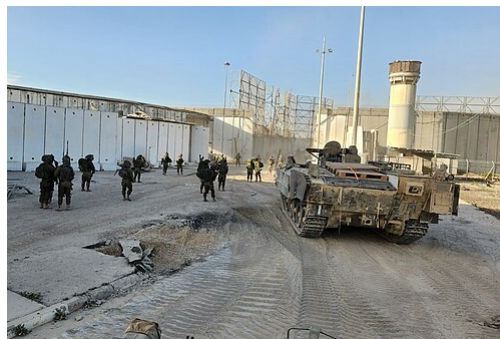
In April 2015, [Euro-Med Human Rights Monitor](#) reported an increasing number of Palestinian businessmen being detained while seeking to cross into Israel via the Erez Crossing for routine trips. Israeli interrogators ask them questions about occupational backgrounds, social interactions and their affiliation with political parties. The human rights group found that intelligence operatives frequently attempt to force businessmen to disclose alleged information about armed factions within Gaza. They are humiliated and treated inhumanely and if they refuse to collaborate, their entry permits are taken away.^[10]

2016

Also, *Human Rights and Democracy Media Centre* (SHAMS) reported in January 2016, that Israel uses the Erez Crossing as a trap for Palestinian passengers. According to SHAMS, Israeli intelligence questions most of the Palestinian passengers with permits to use the crossing. The kidnapping of tens of passengers by Israel after questioning them was reported, some of them patients.^[3]

2023-24 Hamas-Israel war

During the [October 7 attacks](#), as part of the [Gaza war](#), Hamas's military wing the [Al-Qassam Brigades](#) took temporary control of the Erez Crossing, causing hundreds of Palestinian civilians to make their way to the crossing.^{[11][12]} The attack caused damage to the facilities at the crossing, and the Erez Crossing remained closed during the ensuing war until 1 May 2024, when it was reopened for aid transports heading into Gaza.^[13]



Israeli soldiers crossing the Erez Crossing during the [Gaza War](#), November 10, 2023

See also

- [Erez](#)
- [2004 Erez Crossing bombing](#)
- [Daraj Tuffah](#)
- [Rafah](#)

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List of moshavim

The following is a list of [moshavim](#) ([Hebrew](#): מושבים) in Israel, which includes those that exist today, those that have been relocated and those that have been dismantled. As of 2018 there are a total of 451 moshavim in [Israel](#).^[1] About 7.5% of them (34 moshavim) are considered "[Moshavim Shitufiim](#)" (מושבים שיתופיים).^[2]

Moshavim considered "Moshav Ovdim"

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Adanim	עֲדָנִים	1950	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Aderet, Israel	אֲדֶרֶת	1961	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Adirim	אֲדִירִים	1956	Gilboa	Northern District
Agur, Israel	עֲגוּר	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Ahi'ezer	אֲחִיעֶזֶר	1950	Lod Valley	Central District
Ahihud	אֲחִיהוּד	1950	Mateh Asher	Northern District
Ahisamakh, Israel	אֲחִיסָמָךְ	1950	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Ahituv	אֲחִיטוּב	1951	Emek Chefer	Central District
Ahuzam	אֲחֻזָּם	1950	Lachish	Southern District
Alma, Israel	עֲלְמָה	1949	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Almagor	אֲלֶמְגוֹר	1961	Emek HaYarden	Northern District
Amikam	עַמִּיקָם	1950	Alona	Haifa District
Aminadav	עַמִּינָדָב	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Ami'oz	עַמִּיעוֹז	1956	Eshkol	Southern District
Amirim	אֲמִירִים	1958	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Amka	עַמְקָה	1949	Mateh Asher	Northern District
Amnun	אֲמֻנָן	1983	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Ani'am	אֲנִיעָם	1978	Golan	Northern District
Arbel	אֲרֶבֶל	1949	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Argaman	אֲרָגְמָן	1968	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Arugot	עֲרוּגוֹת	1949	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Avdon	עֲבְדוֹן	1952	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Aviel	אֲבִיֶּאל	1949	Alona	Haifa District
Aviezer	אֲבִיעֶזֶר	1958	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Avigdor	אֲבִיגְדוֹר	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Avihayil	אֲבִיחַיִּל	1932	Emek Chefer	Central District
Avital	אֲבִיטָל	1953	Gilboa	Northern District
Avivim	אֲבִיבִים	1958	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Avnei Eitan	אֲבְנֵי אֵיתָן	1974–78	Golan	Northern District
Azaria	עֲזַרְיָה	1949	Gezer	Central District
Azri'el	עֲזַרְיָאל	1951	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Azrikam	עֲזַרְיָקָם	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Balfouria	בִּלְפוּרְיָה	1922	Jezreel Valley	Northern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Bar Giora	בר גִּיורָא	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Barak, Israel	בָּרַק	1956	Gilboa	Northern District
Bareket	בָּרֶקֶת	1952	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Bat Shlomo	בֵּת שְׁלֹמֹה	1951	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Batzra	בְּצָרָה	1946	Hof HaSharon	Central District
Be'er Milka	בְּאֵר מִלְכָּה	2006	Ramat HaNegev	Southern District
Be'er Tuvia	בְּאֵר טוֹבִיָּה	1930	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Be'erotayim	בְּאֵרוֹתַיִם	1949	Emek Chefer	Central District
Beit Arif	בֵּית עָרִיף	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Beit Elazari	בֵּית אֶלְעָזָרִי	1948	Brenner	Central District
Beit Ezra	בֵּית עֲזָרָא	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Beit Gamliel	בֵּית גַּמְלִיאֵל	1949	Hevel Yavne	Central District
Beit HaGadi	בֵּית הַגָּדִי	1951	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Beit HaLevi	בֵּית הַלְוִי	1945	Emek Chefer	Central District
Beit Hanan	בֵּית חָנָן	1929	Gan Raveh	Central District
Beit Hanania	בֵּית חַנְנִיָּה	1950	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Beit Herut	בֵּית חֵרוּת	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Beit Hilкия	בֵּית חִלְקִיָּה	1953	Nahal Sorek	Central District
Beit Hillel	בֵּית הִלֵּל	1940	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Beit Meir	בֵּית מֵאִיר	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Beit Nehemia	בֵּית נְחֻמְיָה	1950	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Beit Nekofa	בֵּית נְקוּפָה	1949	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Beit Oved	בֵּית עוֹבֵד	1933	Gan Raveh	Central District
Beit She'arim (moshav)	בֵּית שְׁעָרִים	1926	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Beit Shikma	בֵּית שִׁקְמָה	1950	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Beit Uziel	בֵּית עוֹזִיאֵל	1956	Gezer	Central District
Beit Yanai	בֵּית יָנָאִי	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Beit Yehoshua	בֵּית יְהוֹשֻׁעַ	1938	Hof HaSharon	Central District
Beit Yitzhak-Sha'ar Hefer	בֵּית יִצְחָק-שְׁעַר חֶפֶר	1963	Emek Chefer	Central District
Beit Yosef, Israel	בֵּית יוֹסֵף	1937	Valley of Springs	Northern District
Beit Zaid	בֵּית זַיִד	1951	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Beit Zayit	בֵּית זֵית	1949	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Beka'ot	בִּקְעוֹת	1972	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Beko'a	בְּקוּעַ	1952	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Ben Ami	בֶּן עַמִּי	1949	Mateh Asher	Northern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Ben Shemen	בֶּן שֶׁמֶן	1952	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Ben Zakai	בֶּן זַכַּאי	1950	Hevel Yavne	Central District
Berekhya	בִּרְכִיָּה	1950	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Bethlehem of Galilee	בֵּית לָחֶם הַגָּלִילִית	1948	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Betzet	בֶּצֶת	1951	Mateh Asher	Northern District
Bitan Aharon	בֵּיתֵן אַהֲרֹן	1936	Emek Chefer	Central District
Bitkha	בִּטְחָה	1950	Merhavim	Southern District
Bitzaron	בִּצְרוֹן	1935	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Bnaya	בְּנֵיָה	1949	Brenner	Central District
Bnei Atarot	בְּנֵי אֶטְרוֹת	1948	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Bnei Dror	בְּנֵי דְרוֹר	1946	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Bnei Netzarim	בְּנֵי נִצְרִים	2008	Eshkol	Southern District
Bnei Re'em	בְּנֵי רֵא"ם	1947	Hof HaSharon	Central District
Bnei Zion	בְּנֵי צִיּוֹן	1949	Nahal Sorek	Central District
Brosh, Israel	בְּרוּשׁ	1953	Bnei Shimon	Southern District
Burgata	בוּרְגָתָא	1949	Emek Chefer	Central District
Bustan HaGalil	בִּסְתָן הַגָּלִיל	1948	Mateh Asher	Northern District
Dalton, Israel	דָּלְתוֹן	1982	Eshkol	Southern District
Dekel	דֶּקֶל	1956	Gilboa	Northern District
Dishon	דִּישוֹן	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Dor, Israel	דוֹר	1963	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Dovev	דּוֹב"ב	1955	Shafir	Southern District
Dvora, Israel	דְּבוֹרָה	1953	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Ein Ayala	עֵין אֵילָה	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Ein HaBesor	עֵין הַבְּשׂוֹר	1982	Eshkol	Southern District
Ein Hatzeva	עֵין חֲצֵבָה	1960	Tamar	Southern District
Ein Iron	עֵין עִירוֹן	1934	Menashe	Haifa District
Ein Sarid	עֵין שָׂרִיד	1950	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Ein Tamar	עֵין תַּמָּר	1982	Tamar	Southern District
Ein Vered	עֵין וֶרֶד	1930	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Ein Ya'akov	עֵין יַעֲקֹב	1953	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Ein Yahav	עֵין יָהֵב	1962	Central Arava	Southern District
Eitan, Israel	אֵיתָן	1960	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Eliad, Golan Heights	אֵלִי-עַד	1968	Golan	Northern District
Eliakim	אֵלִיָּקִים	1949	Megiddo	Northern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Elifelet	אֶלִּיפֶלֶט	1949	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Elishama, Israel	אֶלִּישָׁמַע	1950	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Elkosh	אֶלְקוֹשׁ	1949	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Elyashiv	אֶלְיָשִׁיב	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Emunim	אֶמּוּנִים	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Eshbol	אֶשְׁבּוֹל	1954	Merhavim	Southern District
Eshtaol	אֶשְׁתָּאוֹל	1949	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Even Menachem	אֶבֶן מְנַחֵם	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Even Sapir	אֶבֶן סַפִּיר	1956	Gilboa	Northern District
Gadish	גַּדִּישׁ	1935	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Gan HaDarom	גַּן הַדָּרוֹם	1934	Menashe	Haifa District
Gan Haim	גַּן חַיִּים	1953	Gederot	Central District
Gan HaShomron	גַּן הַשּׁוֹמְרוֹן	1949	Emek Chefer	Central District
Gan Sorek	גַּן שׁוֹרֵק	1932	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Gan Yoshiya	גַּן יֹאשִׁיָּה	1950	Gan Raveh	Central District
Ganei Am	גְּנֵי עַם	1956	Gezer	Central District
Ganei Tal	גְּנֵי טַל	1950	Lod Valley	Central District
Ganei Yohanan	גְּנֵי יוֹחָנָן	1950	Nahal Sorek	Central District
Ganot	גָּנוֹת	1926	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Gat Rimon	גַּת רִמּוֹן	1949	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Ge'a	גֵּיאָה	1948	Gan Raveh	Central District
Ge'alya	גֵּאֲלִיָּה	1948	Emek Chefer	Central District
Gefen	גֶּפֶן	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Geulei Teiman	גֵּאֲלֵי תֵימָן	1938	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Geulim	גֵּאֲלִים	1955	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Geva Carmel	גֶּבַע כֶּרְמֶל	1933	Brenner	Central District
Gibton	גִּבְתוֹן	1949	Merhavim	Southern District
Gilat	גִּילָת	1950	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Gimzo	גִּמְזוֹ	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Ginaton	גִּנְתוֹן	1972	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Gitit, Bik'at HaYarden	גִּתִּית	1933	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Givat Hen	גִּבְעַת חֶ"ן	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Giv'at Ko'ah	גִּבְעַת כּוֹחַ	1953	Alona	Haifa District
Givat Nili	גִּבְעַת נִלִּי	1958	Emek Chefer	Central District
Givat Shapira	גִּבְעַת שַׁפִּירָא	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Giv'at Ye'arim	גִּבְעַת יַעְרִים	1958	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Givat Yeshayahu	גִּבְעַת יִשְׁעַיָּהוּ	1968	Golan	Northern District
Givat Yoav	גִּבְעַת יוֹאָב	1950	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Giv'ati	גִּבְעָתִי	1952	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Givolim	גִּבְעוּלִים	1950	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Goren	גֶּרֶן	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Hadar Am	הַדָּר עַם	1949	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Hadid	חֲדִיד	1950	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Hagor	חַגוֹר	1949	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Hamra, Bik'at HaYarden	חַמְרָה	1971	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Haniel, Israel	חַנְיָאֵל	1950	Emek Chefer	Central District
Hatzav	חֲצַב	1949	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Hatzeva	חֲצֵבָה	1965	Central Arava	Southern District
Havatzelet HaSharon	חֲבַצְלֵת הַשָּׂרֹון	1946	Emek Chefer	Central District
HaYogev	הַיּוֹגֵב	1949	Emek HaYarden	Northern District
Hazon, Israel	חֲזוֹן	1969	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
HaZor'im	הַזְּרִיחַ	1949	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Heletz	חֶלֶץ	1950	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Hemed	חֶמֶד	1950	Lod Valley	Central District
Herev Le'et	חֶרֶב לְאֵת	1947	Emek Chefer	Central District
Herut, Israel	חֵרוּת	1930	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Hibat Tzion	חֵבֶת צִיּוֹן	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Hodiya	חוּסָן	1949	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Hogla, Israel	חֲגֻלָּה	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Hosen	חֹסֶן	1950	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Idan, Israel	עֵדֵן	1980	Central Arava	Southern District
Ilaniya	אֵילָנִיָּה	1949	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Kahal	כַּהָל	1980	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Kanaf	כַּנָּף	1985	Golan	Northern District
Kerem Ben Shemen	כֶּרֶם בֶּן שֶׁמֶן	1923	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Kerem Ben Zimra	כֶּרֶם בֶּן זִמְרָה	1949	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Kerem Maharal	כֶּרֶם מַהֲרַ"ל	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Kfar Ahim	כְּפַר אַחִים	1949	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Kfar Aviv	כְּפַר אֲבִיב	1951	Gederot	Central District
Kfar Baruch	כְּפַר בָּרוּךְ	1926	Jezreel Valley	Northern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Kfar Bialik	כפר ביאליק	1934	Zevulun	Haifa District
Kfar Bilu	כפר ביל"ו	1932	Gezer	Central District
Kfar Bin Nun	כפר בן-נון	1952	Gezer	Central District
Kfar Gidon	כפר גדעון	1923	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Kfar Haim	כפר חיים	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Kfar HaNagid	כפר הנגיד	1949	Gan Raveh	Central District
Kfar HaRif	כפר הרי"ף	1956	Yoav	Southern District
Kfar Haroeh	כפר הרא"ה	1933	Emek Chefer	Central District
Kfar Hasidim	כפר חסידים	1924	Zevulun	Haifa District
Kfar Hess	כפר הס	1931	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Kfar Hoshen	כפר חושן	1949	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Kfar Kisch	כפר קיש	1946	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Kfar Ma'as	כפר מעש	1935	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Kfar Maimon	כפר מַיְמון	1959	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Kfar Malal	כפר מל"ל	1922	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Kfar Monash	כפר מונש	1936	Emek Chefer	Central District
Kfar Mordechai	כפר מרדכי	1950	Gederot	Central District
Kfar Netter	כפר נטר	1939	Hof HaSharon	Central District
Kfar Pines	כפר פינס	1933	Menashe	Haifa District
Kfar Ruth	כפר רות	1977	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Kfar Shamai	כפר שמאי	1949	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Kfar Shmuel	כפר שמואל	1950	Gezer	Central District
Kfar Sirkin	כפר סירקין	1933	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Kfar Truman	כפר טרומן	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Kfar Uria	כפר אורי'ה	1949	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Kfar Vitkin	כפר ויתקין	1930	Emek Chefer	Central District
Kfar Warburg	כפר-וורבורג	1939	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Kfar Yavetz	כפר יעבץ	1932	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Kfar Yedidia	כפר ידידי'ה	1935	Emek Chefer	Central District
Kfar Yehezkel	כפר יחזקאל	1921	Gilboa	Northern District
Kfar Yehoshua	כפר יהושע	1927	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Kfar Zeitim	כפר זיתים	1950	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Kidmat Tzvi	קדמת צבי	1981	Golan	Northern District
Kidron, Israel	קדרון	1949	Brenner	Central District
Klahim	קלחים	1954	Merhavim	Southern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Kmehin	כְּמֵהִין	1988	Ramat HaNegev	Southern District
Kokhav Michael	כּוֹכַב מִיכָאֵל	1950	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Komemiyut	קוֹמֵמִיּוּת	1950	Shafir	Southern District
Ksalon	כְּסָלוֹן	1952	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Lakhish, Israel	לָכִישׁ	1955	Lakhish	Southern District
Lapidot	לְפִידוֹת	1978	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Liman, Israel	לִימָן	1949	Mateh Asher	Northern District
Luzit	לוֹזִית	1955	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Ma'ale Gamla	מַעְלֵה גַמְלָא	1975	Golan	Northern District
Magen Shaul	מָגֵן שָׂאוּל	1976	Gilboa	Northern District
Magshimim	מַגְשִׁימִים	1949	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Mahseya	מַחְסֵיָה	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Manot, Israel	מָנוֹת	1980	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Maor	מָאוֹר	1953	Menashe	Haifa District
Margaliot	מֶרְגְּלִיּוֹת	1951	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Mash'en	מִשְׁעָן	1949	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Maslul	מַסְלוּל	1950	Merhavim	Southern District
Masua	מִשׁוּאָה	1969	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Mata, Israel	מָטֵעַ	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Matzliah	מַצְלִיָּה	1950	Gezer	Central District
Mavki'im	מִבְקִיעִים	1949	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Mazor	מָזוֹר	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Megadim	מֶגְדִּים	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Mehola	מַחּוּלָה	1967	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Mei Ami	מֵי עַמִּי	1963	Menashe	Haifa District
Meishar	מֵישָׁר	1950	Gederot	Central District
Meitav, Israel	מֵיטָב	1954	Gilboa	Northern District
Mekhora	מְכוּרָה	1973	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Menuha	מְנוּחָה	1953	Lachish	Southern District
Me'ona	מַעוֹנָה	1949	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Merhavia (moshav)	מֶרְחַבְיָה	1922	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Meron, Israel	מֵירוֹן	1949	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Mesilat Zion	מַסְלֵת צִיּוֹן	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Mevo Modi'im	מְבוֹא מוֹדִיעִים	1976	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Midrakh Oz	מִדְרָךְ עֹז	1952	Megiddo	Northern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Mikhmoret	מִכְמֹרֶת	1945	Emek Chefer	Central District
Misgav Dov	מִשְׁגָּב דָּב	1950	Gederot	Central District
Mishmar Ayalon	מִשְׁמֵר אֵילֹן	1949	Gezer	Central District
Mishmar HaShiv'a	מִשְׁמֵר הַשִּׁבְעָה	1949	Lod Valley	Central District
Mishmar HaYarden	מִשְׁמֵר הַיַּרְדֵּן	1956	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Mishmeret	מִשְׁמֶרֶת	1946	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Mivtahim	מִבְּטָחִים	1950	Eshkol	Southern District
Mle'a	מְלֵאָה	1956	Gilboa	Northern District
Mlilot	מְלִילוֹת	1953	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Moledet	מוֹלַדֶּת	1937	Gilboa	Northern District
Nahala, Israel	נַחְלָה	1953	Yoav	Southern District
Nahalal	נַהֲלָל	1921	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Naham	נָחַם	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Na'omi	נַעֲמִי	1982	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Natur, Golan Heights ^[a]	נַטוֹר	1980	Golan	Northern District
Naveh, Israel	נוֹב	1974	Golan	Northern District
Nehalim	נַחְלִים	1952	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Neot Golan	נְאוֹת גּוֹלָן	1968	Golan	Northern District
Neot HaKikar	נְאוֹת הַכֶּכָר	1973	Tamar	Southern District
Nes Harim	נֶס הַרִים	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Neta'im	נֶטְעִים	1932	Gan Raveh	Central District
Netiv HaAsara	נְתִיב הָעֲשָׂרָה	1982	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Netiv HaGdud	נְתִיב הַגָּדוּד	1975	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Netiv HaShayara	נְתִיב הַשִּׁירָה	1950	Mateh Asher	Northern District
Netu'a	נְטוּעָה	1966	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Nevatim	נֶבְטִים	1946	Bnei Shimon	Southern District
Neve Ativ	נֶוֶה אֲטִי"ב	1972	Golan	Northern District
Neve Michael	נֶוֶה מִיכָאֵל	1958	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Neve Mivtah	נֶוֶה מִבְּטַח	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Neve Yamin	נֶוֶה יָמִין	1950	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Neve Yarak	נֶוֶה יָרֵק	1951	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Nir Akiva	נִיר אֶקִיבָא	1953	Merhavim	Southern District
Nir Banim	נִיר בָּנִים	1954	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Nir Hen	נִיר חֵ"ן	1955–56	Lachish	Southern District
Nir Moshe	נִיר מֹשֶׁה	1953	Merhavim	Southern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Nir Tzvi	נִיר צְבִי	1954	Lod Valley	Central District
Nir Yafeh	נִיר יפֿה	1956	Gilboa	Northern District
Nir Yisrael	נִיר יִשְׂרָאֵל	1949	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District
Nitzanei Oz	נִצְנֵי עֹז	1951	Lev HaSharon	Central District
No'am	נָעַם	1955	Shafir	Southern District
Noga, Israel	נֹגָה	1955	Lachish	Southern District
Nov, Golan Heights	נוֹב	1955	Lachish	Southern District
Ofer	עֶפְרָה	1950	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Ohad, Israel	אֹהֶד	1969	Eshkol	Southern District
Olesh	עוֹלֶשׁ	1951	Emek Chefer	Central District
Ometz, Israel	אומֶץ	1949	Emek Chefer	Central District
Ora, Israel	אֹרָה	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Orot	אֹרוֹת	1952	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Otzem	עוֹצֶם	1955	Lachish	Southern District
Pa'amei Tashaz	פַּעְמֵי תַשׁז"ז	1953	Merhavim	Southern District
Paran, Israel	פָּארָן	1971	Central Arava	Southern District
Patish	פֶּטִישׁ	1950	Merhavim	Southern District
Pedaya	פְּדִיָּה	1951	Gezer	Central District
Pedumim	פְּדוּמִים	1950	Merhavim	Southern District
Peki'in HaHadasha	פְּקִיעִין הַחֲדָשָׁה	1955	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Petahya	פֶּתַחְיָה	1951	Gezer	Central District
Petza'el	פֶּצְאֵל	1970	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Porat	פּוֹרֵת	1950	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Prazon	פְּרָזוֹן	1953	Gilboa	Northern District
Pri Gan	פְּרִי גֶן	1981	Eshkol	Southern District
Ramat Raziel	רַמַּת רִזְיָאֵל	1942	Gilboa	Northern District
Ramat Tzvi	רַמַּת צְבִי	1953	Gilboa	Northern District
Ram-On	רָם אֹן	1948	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Ramot Meir	רַמּוֹת מֵאִיר	1945	Mevot HaHermon	Northern District
Ramot Naftali	רַמּוֹת נַפְתָּלִי	1969	Golan	Northern District
Ramot, Golan Heights	רַמּוֹת	1949	Gezer	Central District
Ranen	רֶנָּן	1950	Merhavim	Southern District
Rehov	רְחוֹב	1951	Valley of Springs	Northern District
Reihan	רֵיחָן	1981	Shomron	Judea and Samaria Area
Revaha	רֶוְחָה	1953	Shafir	Southern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Revaya	רְוֵיָה	1952	Valley of Springs	Northern District
Rinatya	רִנְתַּיָּה	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Rishpon	רִשְׁפּוֹן	1936	Hof HaSharon	Central District
Ro'i	רוֹעִי	1976	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Sal'it	סלעית	1979	Shomron	Judea and Samaria Area
Sde David	שְׂדֵה דָוִד	1955	Lachish	Southern District
Sde Eliezer	שְׂדֵה אֱלִיעֶזֶר	1952	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Sde Ilan	שְׂדֵה אֵילָן	1949	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Sde Moshe	שְׂדֵה מֹשֶׁה	1956	Lachish	Southern District
Sde Nitzan	שְׂדֵה נֶצַח	1973	Eshkol	Southern District
Sde Tzvi	שְׂדֵה צְבִי	1953	Merhavim	Southern District
Sde Uziyahu	שְׂדֵה עוֹזִיָּהוּ	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Sde Warburg	שְׂדֵה וֶרְבוּרְג	1938	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Sde Ya'akov	שְׂדֵה יַעֲקֹב	1927	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Sde Yitzhak	שְׂדֵה יִצְחָק	1951	Menashe	Haifa District
Sdei Avraham	שְׂדֵי אַבְרָהָם	1981	Eshkol	Southern District
Sdei Hemed	שְׂדֵי חֶמֶד	1952	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Sdei Trumot	שְׂדֵי תְרוּמוֹת	1951	Valley of Springs	Northern District
Sdot Micha	שְׂדוֹת מִיכָה	1955	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Sgula	סְגֻלָּה	1950	Lod Valley	Central District
Sha'al	שַׁעַל	1976	Golan	Northern District
Sha'ar Efraim	נְשַׁעַר אֶפְרַיִם	1953	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Shadmot Dvora	שְׂדָמוֹת דְּבוֹרָה	1939	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Shafir	שַׁפִּיר	1949	Shafir	Southern District
Shahar, Israel	שַׁחַר	1955	Lakhish	Southern District
Shalva	שְׁלוּוָה	1952	Shafir	Southern District
Sharona	שְׁרוֹנָה	1938	Lower Galilee	Northern District
Sharsheret, Israel	שֶׁרְשֶׁרֶת	1951	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Shdema	שְׂדֵמָה	1954	Gederot	Central District
She'ar Yashuv	נְשֶׁאֵר יָשׁוּב	1940	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Shefer	נְשֶׁפֶר	1950	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Shekef	נְשֶׁקֶף	1981	Lachish	Southern District
Shezor	נְשׁוֹר	1953	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Shibolim	שִׁבְּלִים	1952	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Shilat	שִׁילָת	1977	Hevel Modi'in	Central District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Sho'eva	שוֹאֵבָה	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Shokeda	שׁוֹקֵדָה	1957	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Shomera	שׁוֹמֵרָה	1949	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Shtula	שְׁתוּלָה	1967	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Shtulim	שְׁתוּלִים	1950	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Shuva	שׁוּבָה	1950	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Sitria	סִתְרִיָּה	1949	Gezer	Central District
Ta'ashur	תַּאֲשׁוּר	1953	Bnei Shimon	Southern District
Tal Shahr	טַל שָׁחַר	1948	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Talmei Bilu	תַּלְמֵי בִיל"ו	1953	Merhavim	Southern District
Talmei Elazar	תַּלְמֵי אֶלְעָזָר	1952	Menashe	Haifa District
Talmei Eliyahu	תַּלְמֵי אֵלִיָּהוּ	1970	Eshkol	Southern District
Talmei Menashe	תַּלְמֵי מְנַשֶּׁה	1953	Be'er Ya'akov local council	Central District
Talmei Yehiel	תַּלְמֵי יְחִיאֵל	1949	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Talmei Yosef	תַּלְמֵי יוֹסֵף	1982	Eshkol	Southern District
Ta'oz	תַּעֲוֹז	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Tarum	תַּרוּם	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Tefahot	טֶפְחוֹת	1980	Merom HaGalil	Northern District
Tel Adashim	תֵּל אֲדָשִׁים	1923	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Tidhar	תִּדְהָר	1953	Bnei Shimon	Southern District
Tifrah	תִּפְרָח	1950	Merhavim	Southern District
Tirat Yehuda	טִירַת יְהוּדָה	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District
Tirosh	תִּירוֹשׁ	1955	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Tkuma, Israel	תְּקוּמָה	1946	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Tlamim	תַּלְמִים	1950	Lakhish	Southern District
Tnuvot	תְּנוּבוֹת	1952	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Tomer	תּוֹמֵר	1976	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Tzafria	צַפְרִיָּה	1949	Lod Valley	Central District
Tzafririm	צַפְרִירִים	1958	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Tzelafon	צֶלְפוֹן	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Tzofar	צוֹפָר	1975	Central Arava	Southern District
Tzofit	צוֹפִית	1933	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Tzrufa	צֶרּוּפָה	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District
Tzur Moshe	צוּר מֹשֶׁה	1937	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Tzuriel	צוּרִיאֵל	1950	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District
Udim	אודים	1948	Hof HaSharon	Central District
Uza, Israel	עוזה	1950	Shafir	Southern District
Vered Yeriho	וֶרֶד יְרִיחוֹ	1979	Megilot	Judea and Samaria Area
Ya'ad, Israel	יעד	1974	Misgav	Northern District
Ya'ara	יערה	1950	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Yad Natan	יד נתן	1953	Lakhish	Southern District
Yad Rambam	יד רמב"ם	1955	Gezer	Central District
Yafit	יפית	1980	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area
Yagel	יגל	1950	Lod Valley	Central District
Yakhini	יכני	1950	Sha'ar HaNegev	Southern District
Yanuv	ינוב	1950	Lev HaSharon	Central District
Yardena	ירדנה	1952	Valley of Springs	Northern District
Yarhiv	ירחיב	1949	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Yarkona	ירקונה	1932	Drom HaSharon	Central District
Yashresh	ישרש	1950	Gezer	Central District
Yated, Israel	יתד	1982	Eshkol	Southern District
Yatzitz	יציצ	1950	Gezer	Central District
Yesha, Israel	ישע	1957	Eshkol	Southern District
Yevul	יבול	1981	Eshkol	Southern District
Yinon	ינון	1952	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District
Yish'i	ישעי	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Yoshivia	יושביה	1950	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Yuval	יובל	1953	Mevo'ot HaHermon	Northern District
Zanoah	זנוח	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Zar'it	זרעית	1967	Ma'ale Yosef	Northern District
Zavdiel	זבדיאל	1950	Shafir	Southern District
Zeitan	זיתן	1953	Yoav	Southern District
Zekharia	זכריה	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District
Zimrat	זמרת	1957	Sdot Negev	Southern District
Zippori	צפורי	1949	Jezreel Valley	Northern District
Zohar, Israel	זוהר	1956	Lachish	Southern District
Zrahia	זרחיה	1950	Shafir	Southern District
Zru'a	זרועה	1953	Shafir	Southern District



[Tzur Moshe](#) is most populated moshav nowadays in Israel (3,375 residents as of 2017)



[Nahalal](#), which was founded in 1921, was the first Moshav to be established in [Mandatory Palestine](#) by the [Yishuv](#) (as well as the first "[Moshav Ovdim](#)")



[Paran](#) is the southernmost Moshav in Israel

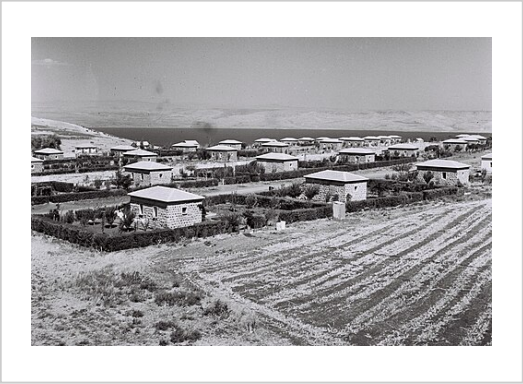


[Yuval](#) is the northernmost moshav in Israel

Moshavim considered "Moshav Shitufi"

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District	Comments
Alonei Abba	אלוני אבא	1948	Jezreel Valley	Northern District	
Alonei HaBashan	אלוני הבשן	1981	Golan	Northern District	
Amatzia	אמציה	1955	Lachish	Southern District	"Privatized"
Beit Yatir	בית יתיר	1980	Har Hebron	Judea and Samaria Area	
Bnei Darom	בני דרום	1949	Hevel Yavne	Central District	
Carmel	כרמל	1980	Har Hebron	Judea and Samaria Area	
HaBonim	הבונים	1949	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District	
Har Amasa	הר עמשא	1983	Tamar	Southern District	
Keshet	קשת	1974	Golan	Northern District	
Kfar Daniel	כפר דניאל	1949	Hevel Modi'in	Central District	
Kfar Hittim	כפר חטים	1924	Lower Galilee	Northern District	
Ma'on	מעון	1981	Har Hebron	Judea and Samaria Area	
Masu'ot Yitzhak	משואות יצחק	1949	Shafir	Southern District	
Mevo Horon	מבוא חורון	1970	Mateh Binyamin	Judea and Samaria Area	
Mevo Beitar	מבוא ביתר	1950	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District	
Moledet	מולדת	1937	Gilboa	Northern District	
Na'ama	נעמה	1982	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area	
Neve Ilan	נוה אילן	1971	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District	
Nir Galim	ניר גלים	1949	Hevel Yavne	Central District	
Nir Etzion	ניר עציון	1950	Hof HaCarmel	Haifa District	
Nordiya	נורדיה	1948	Lev HaSharon	Central District	
Odem	אדם	1981	Golan	Northern District	
Ramat Magshimim	רמת מגשימים	1972	Golan	Northern District	
Regba	רגבה	1946	Mateh Asher	Northern District	
Shadmot Mehola	שדמות מחולה	1967	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area	
Shavei Tzion	שבבי ציון	1938	Mateh Asher	Northern District	
Shoresh	שורש	1948	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District	
Talmei Yaffe	תלמי יפה	1950	Hof Ashkelon	Southern District	
Timorim	תמורים	1954	Be'er Tuvia	Southern District	
Tzur Natan	צור נתן	1966	Drom HaSharon	Central District	
Yad HaShmona	יד השמונה	1971	Mateh Yehuda	Jerusalem District	
Yitav	ייתב	1970	Bik'at HaYarden	Judea and Samaria Area	
Yesodot	יסודות	1948	Nahal Sorek	Central District	

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District	Comments
Yodfat	יוֹדְפָת	1960	Misgav	Northern District	
Yonatan	יוֹנָתָן	1975–78	Golan	Northern District	



[Kfar Hittim](#), which was founded in 1924, was the first [moshav shitufi](#) to be established in [Mandatory Palestine](#) by the [Yishuv](#)

Former moshavim

Moshavim that became [community settlements](#)

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District	The year in which it ceased to be a moshav	Comments
Ashalim	אַשְׁלִים	1979	Ramat HaNegev	Southern District	early 2000s	
Elazar	אֶלְעָזָר	1975	Gush Etzion	Judea and Samaria Area	1988	
Nehusha	נְחוּשָׁה	1955	Ramat HaNegev	Jerusalem District	1994	
Shorashim	שְׁרָשִׁים	1985	Misgav	Northern District	1992/3	

Moshavim that were merged to another municipality

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	District	The year in which it ceased to be a moshav	Comments
Ein Ganim	עין גנים	1908	Central District	1937	The moshav became part of Petah Tikva in 1937
Ganei Yehuda	גני יהודה	1950	Central District	2003	The moshav became part of Savyon in 2003
Mishmar HaShlosha	משמר השלושה	1937	Northern District	1953	The moshav became part of the Yavne'el local council in 1953
Kfar Avraham	כפר אברהם	1932	Central District	1952	The moshav became part of Petah Tikva in 1952
Kfar Azar	כפר אז"ר	1932	Central District	2008	The moshav became part of Ramat Gan in 2008

Moshavim that were dismantled

Out of the few moshavim that were dismantled in Israel's history (listed in this section), a certain portion of them has been subsequently re-established elsewhere in Israel. For those rare instances this article includes two different items - an item for the original moshav that was dismantled (listed in this section) as well as an item for the moshav that was later on re-established with the same name and/or other name.

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District	The year in which it ceased to be a moshav	Comments
Katif	קטיף	1985	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Katif were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete.
Bnei Atzmon	בְּנֵי עֲצְמוֹן	1979	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Bnei Atzmon were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete.
Gan Or	גַּן אוֹר	1983	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Gan Or were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete.
Gadid	גַּדִּיד	1982	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Gadid were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete.
Netzer Hazani, Hof Aza	נֶצֶר חַזְנִי	1997	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Netzer Hazani were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete.
Morag	מורג	1983	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Morag were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete.
Ganei Tal, Hof Aza	גַּנֵּי טַל	1979	Gush Katif		2005	The residents of Ganei Tal were forcibly evicted from their homes on 17 August 2005 as part of the Israel's unilateral

Name	Hebrew	Founding year	Council	District	The year in which it ceased to be a moshav	Comments
						disengagement plan and the moshav was destroyed once the evictions were complete. A new village called Ganei Tal was later established in central Israel by the former settlers.
Netiv HaAsara, Sinai	נְתִיב הָעֶשְׂרָה	1975	Sinai Peninsula		1982	The moshav was evacuated in 1982 as a result of the Egypt–Israel peace treaty . 70 families who had previously lived in the settlement founded a new moshav, also called Netiv HaAsara in the north-western Negev desert.
Pri'el, Sinai	פְּרִיאֵל	1978	Sinai Peninsula		1982	The moshav was evacuated in 1982 as a result of the Egypt–Israel peace treaty .

See also

- List of kibbutzim

Notes

a. a former kibbutz that became a moshav in 2008

References

- "[Moshav](https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/moshav)" (<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/moshav>) . *Jewish Virtual Library*. Retrieved 15 September 2025.
- "[Localities in Israel, 2018](https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2019/Localities-Population-and-Housing.aspx)" (<https://www.cbs.gov.il/en/publications/Pages/2019/Localities-Population-and-Housing.aspx>) . *Central Bureau of Statistics (Israel)*. Retrieved 15 September 2025.

List of kibbutzim

The following is a **list of kibbutzim** ([Hebrew](#): קיבוצים) in [Israel](#),^[1] grouped by affiliation, with their year of foundation in brackets. In 2004, there were 266 kibbutzim with population 116,000 or 2.1% of the Jewish population of Israel.^[2] In 2010, there were 270 kibbutzim in Israel with population of 126,000.^[3]

List of kibbutzim

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Adamit	1958	Kibbutz Movement		
Afek	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Afik	1967	Kibbutz Movement		
Afikim	1932	Kibbutz Movement		
Alonim	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Almog	1977	Kibbutz Movement		
Alumim	1966	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Alumot	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Ami'ad	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Amir	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Ashdot Ya'akov Ihud	1953	Kibbutz Movement		Split from Ashdot Ya'akov , founded 1924, then again 1933
Ashdot Ya'akov Meuhad	1953	Kibbutz Movement		Split from Ashdot Ya'akov , founded 1924, then again 1933
Ayelet HaShahar	1918	Kibbutz Movement		
Bahan	1953	Kibbutz Movement		
Bar'am	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Barkai	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Be'eri	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Be'erot Yitzhak	1943	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Alfa	1922	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Guvrin	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit HaArava	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit HaEmek	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit HaShita	1928	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Kama	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Keshet	1944	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Nir	1955	Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Oren	1939		Yes	
Beit Rimon	1979	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Beit Zera	1921	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Bror Hayil	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Dafna	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Dalia	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Dan	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Degania Alef	1910	Kibbutz Movement	Yes	
Degania Bet	1920	Kibbutz Movement		
Dorot	1941	Kibbutz Movement		
Dovrat	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Dvir	1951	Kibbutz Movement		
Eilon	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Eilot	1962	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Carmel	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Dor	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Gedi	1953	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Gev	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein HaHoresh	1931	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein HaMifratz	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein HaNatziv	1946	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Harod (Ihud)	1952	Kibbutz Movement		Split from Ein Harod , founded 1921
Ein Harod (Meuhad)	1952	Kibbutz Movement	2010	Split from Ein Harod , founded 1921
Ein HaShlosHa	1950	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein HaShofet	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Shemer	1927	Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Tzurim	1946	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Ein Zivan	1968	Kibbutz Movement		
Einat	1925	Kibbutz Movement		
El Rom	1971	Kibbutz Movement		
Elifaz	1982	Kibbutz Movement		
Erez	1950	Kibbutz Movement		
Eshbal	1998	Kibbutz Movement		
Evron	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Eyal	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Ga'ash	1951	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Ga'aton	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Gadot	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Gal On	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Galed	1945	Kibbutz Movement		
Gan Shmuel	1920	Kibbutz Movement		
Gat	1941	Kibbutz Movement		
Gazit	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Gesher HaZiv	1949	Kibbutz Movement	Yes	
Gesher	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Geshur	1971	Kibbutz Movement		
Geva	1921	Kibbutz Movement		
Gevat	1926	Kibbutz Movement		
Gevim	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Gezer	1945	Kibbutz Movement		
Gilgal	1972	Kibbutz Movement		
Ginegar	1922	Kibbutz Movement		Split from Degania Gimel , founded 1920
Ginosar	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Givat Brenner	1928	Kibbutz Movement		
Givat Haim (Ihud)	1953	Kibbutz Movement		
Givat Haim (Meuhad)	1953	Kibbutz Movement		
Givat HaShlosHa	1925	Kibbutz Movement		
Givat Oz	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Glil Yam	1943	Kibbutz Movement		
Gonen	1951	Kibbutz Movement		
Grofit	1966	Kibbutz Movement		
Gvulot	1943	Kibbutz Movement		
Hafetz Haim	1944	Non-affiliated religious kibbutz		
HaGoshrim	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Hahoterim	1952	Kibbutz Movement		
Hamadia	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Hanaton	1984	Kibbutz Movement		
Hanita	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
HaOgen	1947	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
HaOn	1949		Yes	Community settlement since 2007
Harduf	1982	Kibbutz Movement		Anthroposophic kibbutz
Harel	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
HaSolelim	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Hatzerim	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Hatzor	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Hazorea	1936	Kibbutz Movement		
Heftziba	1922	Kibbutz Movement		
Hokuk	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Holit	1982	Kibbutz Movement		
Horshim	1955	Kibbutz Movement		
Hulda	1930	Kibbutz Movement		
Kabri	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Kalia	1974	Kibbutz Movement		
Karmia	1950	Kibbutz Movement		
Ketura	1970	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Aza	1951	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Blum	1943	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Etzion	1927, 1934, 1943, 1967	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Giladi	1916	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar HaHoresh	1933	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar HaMaccabi	1936	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar HaNassi	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Haruv	1973	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Masaryk	1933	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Menahem	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Ruppin	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Szold	1942	Kibbutz Movement		
Kfar Yehoshua	1927	Kibbutz Movement		
Beth-El	1970	Kibbutz Movement		
Kiryat Anavim	1920	Kibbutz Movement		
Kissufim	1951	Kibbutz Movement		
Kramim	1980	Kibbutz Movement		
Kinneret	1913	Kibbutz Movement		
Shiller	1927	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Yavne	1941	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Lahav	1952	Kibbutz Movement		
Lavi	1949	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Lehavot HaBashan	1945	Kibbutz Movement		
Lehavot Haviva	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Lohamey HaGeta'ot	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Lotan	1983	Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'abarot	1925	Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'agan Michael	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'ale Gilboa	1963	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'ale HaHamisha	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'anit	1942	Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'ayan Baruch	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Ma'ayan Tzvi	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Magal	1953	Kibbutz Movement		
Magen	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Malkia	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Manara	1943	Kibbutz Movement		
Maoz Haim	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Masada	1937		Yes	
Mashabei Sadeh	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Matzuba	1940	Kibbutz Movement		
Mefalsim	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Megiddo	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Meirav	1987	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Merhavia	1929	Kibbutz Movement		
Mesilot	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Metzer	1953	Kibbutz Movement		
Mevo Hama	1968	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Migdal Oz	1977	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Migvan	1987	Kibbutz Movement		
Misgav Am	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Mishmar David	1948		Yes	Community settlement since 2003
Mishmar HaEmek	1922	Kibbutz Movement		
Mishmar HaNegev	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Mishmar HaSharon	1924	Kibbutz Movement		
Mizra	1923	Kibbutz Movement		
Na'an	1930	Kibbutz Movement		
Nahal Oz	1951	Kibbutz Movement		
Nahsholim	1948		Yes	
Neot Mordechai	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Neot Smadar	1989	Kibbutz Movement		
Netiv HaLamed-Heh	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Netzarim	1984		Yes	
Netzer Sereni	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Neve Eitan	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Neve Harif	1987	Kibbutz Movement		
Neve Ilan	1978	Kibbutz Movement	Yes	
Neve Ur	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Neve Yam	1939	Kibbutz Movement		
Nir Am	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Nir David	1936	Kibbutz Movement		
Nir Eliyahu	1950	Kibbutz Movement		
Nir Oz	1955	Kibbutz Movement		
Nir Yitzhak	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Nirim	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Nitzanim	1951	Kibbutz Movement		
Or HaNer	1957	Kibbutz Movement		
Ortal	1978	Kibbutz Movement		
Palmachim	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Parod	1949	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Pelekh	1982	Kibbutz Movement		
Ramat David	1926	Kibbutz Movement		
Ramat HaKovesh	1932	Kibbutz Movement		
Ramat HaShofet	1941	Kibbutz Movement		
Ramat Rachel	1925	Kibbutz Movement		
Ramat Yohanan	1931	Kibbutz Movement		
Ramot Menashe	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Ravid	1981	Kibbutz Movement		
Regavim	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Re'im	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Reshafim	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Retamim	1983	Non-affiliated religious kibbutz		
Retamim	1988	Kibbutz Movement		
Revadim	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Revivim	1943	Kibbutz Movement		
Rosh HaNikra	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Rosh Tzurim	1969	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Ruhama	1944	Kibbutz Movement		
Sa'ad	1947	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Sa'ar	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Samar	1976	Kibbutz Movement		
Sarid	1926	Kibbutz Movement		
Sasa	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Sde Boker	1952	Kibbutz Movement		
Sde Eliyahu	1939	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Sde Nahum	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Sde Nehemia	1940	Kibbutz Movement		
Sde Yoav	1956	Kibbutz Movement		
Sdot Yam	1940	Kibbutz Movement		
Sha'alvim	1951	Non-affiliated religious kibbutz		
Sha'ar HaAmakim	1935	Kibbutz Movement		
Sha'ar HaGolan	1937	Kibbutz Movement		

Name	Foundation	Affiliation	Privatization	Comments
Shamir	1944	Kibbutz Movement		
Shefayim	1935	Kibbutz Movement		
Shluhot	1948	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Shomrat	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Shoval	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Snir	1967	Kibbutz Movement		
Sufa	1975	Kibbutz Movement		
Tamuz	1987	Kibbutz Movement		
Tel Katzir	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Tel Yitzhak	1938	Kibbutz Movement		
Tel Yosef	1921	Kibbutz Movement		
Tirat Zvi	1937	Religious Kibbutz Movement		
Tlalim	1980	Kibbutz Movement		
Tuval	1981	Kibbutz Movement		
Tze'elim	1947	Kibbutz Movement		
Tzivon	1980	Kibbutz Movement		
Tzora	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Tzova	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Urim	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Usha	1937	Kibbutz Movement		
Yad Hannah	1950	Kibbutz Movement		
Yad Mordechai	1943	Kibbutz Movement		
Yagur	1922	Kibbutz Movement		
Yahad	1984	Kibbutz Movement		
Yahel	1976	Kibbutz Movement		
Yakum	1938, 1947		Yes	
Yasur	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Yehiam	1946	Kibbutz Movement		
Yifat	1954	Kibbutz Movement		
Yiftah	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Yiron	1949	Kibbutz Movement		
Yizre'el	1948	Kibbutz Movement		
Yotvata	1957	Kibbutz Movement		
Zikim	1949	Kibbutz Movement		

See also

- [List of cities in Israel](#)
- [List of Moshavim](#)

References

1. [List of Kibbutzim \(http://www.kibbutzim.net/kibbutzim.php\)](http://www.kibbutzim.net/kibbutzim.php)
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3. ["The kibbutz is Israel's original start-up" \(https://forward.com/subscribe/451010/the-kibbutz-is-israels-original-start-up/\)](https://forward.com/subscribe/451010/the-kibbutz-is-israels-original-start-up/) , *The Forward*, July 19, 2020, by Jacob Sivak